

INTERNATIONAL

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Social Security Increase of 15% Voted by Senate

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (UPI).—The Senate today approved a 15 percent increase in Social Security benefits and raised the minimum monthly benefit for a married couple to \$150 a month for a married couple.

Prices Fall to '69 Low

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (Special).—A rally in the New York Stock Exchange today lifted prices to their highest level since the end of the Dow Jones industrial average closed at 733.03, a high it has not reached since 1929.

U.S. Down in November

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (UPI).—The unemployment rate fell to 3.4 percent in November, the lowest since 1969. The rate had been 3.6 percent in October.



AT LIBERTY—Salah Moulem (left) and Prof. Shlomo Samueloff appear behind barriers again, but this time they are free, during their press conference in Tel Aviv.

Medina Sues Time For \$110 Million

BOSTON, Dec. 5 (Reuters).—Capt. Ernest Medina, commander of the company alleged to have been responsible for a massacre in My Lai village, South Vietnam, today sued Time magazine for \$110 million.

2 Israelis Seized in Hijack Exchanged for 13 Syrians

ATHENS, Dec. 5 (UPI).—Two Israelis held 99 days in custody in Syria flew to freedom today. Professor Shlomo Samueloff, 49, and Salah Moulem, 44, passengers aboard a Trans World Airlines jet hijacked to Damascus last Aug. 29, flew into Athens airport aboard the hijacked Boeing-707. Shortly afterward they left for Tel Aviv on another TWA flight.

Civilian to Aid Army's Probe Of Possible My Lai Cover-up

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP).—Secretary of the Army Stanley Resor today reached outside the Army and appointed a special counsel to help in a probe of a possible cover-up in the original field investigation of the alleged My Lai massacre.

NATO Supports Bonn In Overtures to East

By Chalmers M. Roberts
BRUSSELS, Dec. 5 (WP).—The Atlantic alliance strongly endorsed today the new West German government's overtures to the Communist East, but American reluctance to discuss NATO's offer to discuss mutual force cuts in Central Europe.

Bonn Sees Reds' Stance As 'Most Conciliatory'

By David Binder
BERLIN, Dec. 5 (NYT).—West German officials concluded today after an initial analysis of the Soviet bloc's Moscow communiqué that it was "the most conciliatory" stance toward the Federal Republic in recent years.

Bishops Call For Spanish Free Unions

MADRID, Dec. 5 (Reuters).—Spain's Roman Catholic bishops called today for independent and representative labor unions, thus intervening in one of the most controversial political issues facing the government.

Athens Says Red Cross Group Is Checking Detention Camps

ATHENS, Dec. 5 (UPI).—The International Red Cross has begun inspections of Greek detention sites, the Greek government said tonight. The announcement said that since Nov. 24 Red Cross delegates had visited police stations and hotels used for the detention of political prisoners.

Had Plans for Billion-Dollar Entity

By Carl Gewirtz
PARIS, Dec. 5.—France today blocked Westinghouse Electric Corp.'s bid to become one of Europe's biggest electrical equipment manufacturers.

France Blocks Westinghouse's Combine

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7th SALT Meeting Is Called Efficient

HELSINKI, Dec. 5 (UPI).—The United States and Soviet Union met here today for the seventh session of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT). As usual, no details were released.

An American spokesman later described the meeting at the American Embassy as "efficient, cordial and businesslike without polemics." After the 90-minute exchange of definitions and explanations of how each side wants to go about concrete negotiations next year, the delegations shared a two-hour luncheon hosted by chief U.S. delegate Gerard C. Smith.

OP Liberals Protest Freeze by Nixon

WARREN, Dec. 5 (UPI).—A group of liberal Republicans, led by Sen. Warren, today protested the freeze on federal spending by President Nixon.

Swiss Firms Resume Sale of Cyclamate

BASEL, Dec. 5 (Reuters).—CIBA AG and Sandoz AG, the two Swiss pharmaceutical giants, said yesterday they are resuming sales of their cyclamate-based artificial sweetener.

Rebel Senators in the Doghouse

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Said Israeli Shot Unarmed Arab

Bribe Is Laid to Witness in Swiss Trial

WINTERTHUR, Dec. 5 (AP)—The El Al trial took a dramatic turn today with an allegation that a key prosecution witness was bribed to say an Arab commando was unarmed when he was shot by Israeli security agent Mordechai Rachamim at Zurich airport last February.

Mr. Rachamim, 23, is accused of killing Abdel Mehsen under extenuating circumstances after four members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine launched a machine-gun attack on an El Al Boeing airliner.

Prosecution witness Hans Duerr, an airport traffic official, testified Monday that Mehsen had surrendered his Russian sub-machine gun when Mr. Rachamim shot him from five feet with his Beretta pistol. A string of Swiss witnesses has supported this testimony.

But Mr. Rachamim's defense counsel, Hans Meisser, produced three surprise witnesses today who said that following the attack Mr. Duerr gave them a completely different account.

Mr. Meisser said all three had telephoned him after reading Mr. Duerr's evidence in the newspapers.

Erich Richard, a communications employee, said Mr. Duerr told him Mehsen dropped his gun after Mr. Rachamim shot him.

"Either he lied to us, or he lied to the court," Mr. Richard said.

"I heard from a fellow worker that Duerr, who has two children, was threatened and offered a bribe of 10,000 francs (\$2,300) to say the Arab had been disarmed."

Confronted by this evidence in court, Mr. Duerr said: "I was neither threatened nor bribed."

Margrite Baumann, a telephone operator, also testified that Mr. Duerr told her the Arab was still holding the gun when he was shot.

Police officer Rolf Haenni said that according to the account he received from Mr. Duerr, Mehsen was armed and after being fatally wounded by Mr. Rachamim, sank to his knees and threw his gun at Mr. Duerr's feet.

Miss Baumann said Mr. Duerr told her he then picked up the gun and helped arrest the three other Arabs.

Under cross examination, Mr. Duerr told the court: "It's not true. I never said he dropped the gun at my feet and that I picked it up."

Big Four Divide in Voting On Palestine Refugee Motion

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Dec. 5 (Reuters).—The unanimity of the Big Four powers on the key question of Palestine refugees was shattered at the UN today, only three days after they resumed their efforts to bring back peace to the Middle East.

The special political committee adopted by 50 votes to 22, with 58 abstentions, a resolution which would have the Security Council act to alleviate the plight of the refugees.

Russia voted for the resolution, but the United States voted against, and Britain and France abstained.

Many delegations objected to a reference in the resolution to the "inalienable rights of the people of Palestine" which they saw as an attempt by the Arab states to have the General Assembly question Israel's rights to existence.

The resolution was adopted despite a last-minute appeal to the sponsors by Britain's permanent representative, Lord Caradon, not to press for a vote.

Lord Caradon warned that the adoption of such a resolution threatened to divide UN members at the very moment when we are trying to find a way to move forward by united action.

The ambassadors of the Big Four resumed their consultations on the Middle East earlier this week and are scheduled to hold a second meeting tomorrow.

In a preambular paragraph, the

resolution would have the assembly "recognize that the problem of the Palestine Arab refugees has arisen from the denial of their inalienable rights under the UN Charter and the universal declaration of human rights."

Among other delegates, Canada's Raymond Perrault announced before the vote that his delegation could not back a resolution which might intend to question Israel's rights to existence.

The sponsors of the resolution had opposed a separate vote on any of the resolution's paragraphs, claiming that they were "totally unambiguous."

The resolution was sponsored by Afghanistan, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia, Burundi, Guinea, Mali and Yugoslavia.

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A DENIAL—Maj. Charles Robb, former President Lyndon B. Johnson's son-in-law, telling newsmen he knew of no instance in which his men committed atrocities against South Vietnamese civilians. Sen. Charles Percy, of Illinois, has asked the Pentagon to investigate allegations of atrocities committed by Maj. Robb's troops after receiving a letter from a former newsmen quoting four marines stationed in South Vietnam.

Viet Cong Holiday Truces Three Days, Not 24 Hours

SAIGON, Dec. 5 (UPI).—The North Vietnamese and Viet Cong had started extending cease-fires at Christmas and New Year's to "show our concern" for their patriots and the American people.

The announcement, monitored in Saigon from a clandestine radio broadcast, followed by one day President Nguyen Van Thieu's declaration that the allies would hold 24-hour truces on both holidays for "humanitarian reasons."

The White House declined to say whether the United States would go along with the Viet Cong cease-fire announcement.

But the general pattern of the past is to observe the same truce on which the South Vietnamese agree.

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler was asked about the possibility of a unilateral cease-fire and said that President Nixon had proposed last May 14 a willingness to join North Vietnam in a cessation.

"The other side has failed to respond to this initiative," he said. The broadcast said the cease-fire order was issued to Viet Cong troops Tuesday.

The Communists last called a three-day truce to mark Ho Chi Minh's death Sept. 3, but South Vietnam refused to honor it.

Battle in Delta

Meanwhile, Viet Cong in the Mekong Delta battled South Vietnamese troops west of Saigon, ambushed a U.S. Navy patrol boat and heavily shelled a government outpost in fighting reported today.

For the third successive day, the focus of the war turned to the delta west and south of Saigon, where the Saigon government's army is in the process of taking over from American forces.

The biggest battle yesterday saw government troops kill 17 Viet Cong 103 miles west of Saigon. Headquarters said three South Vietnamese were killed and 32 wounded. Four American advisers also suffered wounds.

Military spokesmen said the ambush of the patrol boats on South Vietnam's southern tip yesterday killed two Navy men and wounded five.

No guerrilla losses were reported in the ambush 170 miles southwest of Saigon.

Viet Cong gunners at the same time fired 200 rockets and mortar rounds into a government militia outpost 114 miles west-southwest of Saigon near the Cambodian border. They followed up with a ground probe but were thrown back with unknown losses.

South Vietnamese losses in the shelling were described as light.

Beds Executing Deserters

SAIGON, Dec. 5 (Reuters).—The U.S. command claimed today that

End Biafra Aid, Says Church Unit

GENEVA, Dec. 5 (NYT).—The World Council of Churches opposes the continuation of mercy flights of food shipments to Biafra because the aid is only prolonging the Nigerian civil war, a council spokesman said today.

The spokesman said this was his interpretation of a statement issued by the council's Committee on Inter-Church Aid. Refugees and World Service urging reconsideration of the Biafran airlift being operated by Joint Church Aid.

This agency was established as a joint effort by U.S., Canadian and West European church relief groups to fly emergency supplies from the Portuguese island of Sao Tome to the encircled secessionist region of Nigeria.

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News Analysis

Franco at 77 Fading Slowly But Inevitably From Power

By Richard Eder

MADRID, Dec. 5 (NYT).—The Spanish press devoted two leading paragraphs on its front pages yesterday to report that Generalissimo Francisco Franco was 77 years old and would spend the day quietly with his family inside the gray stone walls of the Pardo Palace.

It was considerably short of the effusive treatment that has been given to his birthdays in the past. Gen. Franco has not stepped down dramatically, like Gen. Charles de Gaulle of France, nor has he been incapacitated like Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar of Portugal, but he has begun the gradual fading away traditional to old soldiers.

But if Gen. Franco is fading, it is very much on his own terms. With his designation of Prince Juan Carlos of Borbon to succeed him as head of state and the choice of a political faction under Vice-President Luis Carrero Blanco and Planning Minister Laureano Lopez Roda to run the government, the old dictator has relinquished much of the burden of office. But not all.

Intentions Unclear

"He is like an old millionaire who has made his will and told his beneficiaries," one Spaniard remarked. "There is hardly a chance he will change his mind, but he could in theory, and both Juan Carlos and Lopez Roda must act with that in mind."

The 31-year-old prince is still on a tight rein, but he is cautiously emerging from the almost complete oblivion he was kept in until he was proclaimed heir last July. He left yesterday on a week's trip to Brussels and, although officials describe it as a "semi-private" trip, it is also semi-official.

The prince's visit to the capital of Europe's economic and military alliances is intended to underline the interest of the new Spanish government in closer links with the rest of the Continent. The Spaniards have indicated that they would like to have Prince Juan Carlos meet Jean Rey and Mariano Rius, the respective executives of the European Economic Community and NATO, although it could not be confirmed whether these meetings would actually take place.

As for the government, the new cabinet regards Adm. Carrero, whose title is vice-president, as president in all but name. The admiral holds regular cabinet meetings each Wednesday, and the matters that are decided there go for formal approval to Gen. Franco—who retains the title of president of the government. Adm. Carrero also holds brief official cabinet meetings every other Friday.

Gen. Franco's own working schedule has been gradually reduced to three and a half days a week. On Tuesdays, he holds a military audience; on Wednesdays, a civil audience; on Thursdays, he meets with ministers individually, and on Friday morning, he meets with the cabinet.

Impressions Vary

The general, whose hair is completely white, continues to impress most of his visitors with his extreme feebleness, and a few with his extreme alertness. The contradiction is less than it seems: to all indications, after ruling for 33 years, Gen. Franco is bored with most of his duties and most of his visitors, and makes little effort to hide it.

It is precisely those visitors whom for one reason or other he considers important who come away with the impression of a sharp and fully alert old mind.

The rash of rumors about an imminent retirement have not died down since the speculation that he is more than ready to turn to the possibility that Gen. Franco may plead ill health some time in the next year or two and turn the duties of head of state over to Prince Juan Carlos, possibly temporarily and without formally excluding the possibility of reclaiming them if he thought it necessary.

The attitude toward Gen. Franco's retirement is a split of compromise, acceptance, that language. But Franco took itself out of following sections that spoke of "adequate verification and consensual measures" that would be necessary. The French oppose bloc-to-bloc negotiations in principle.

However the others even picked up the disarmament language from the Moscow statement as a sign of positive interest.

It also was stated that studies would be made of such conventional arms control measures as advance notification of military movements and maneuvers, exchange of observers at maneuvers and the possibility of establishing observation posts of one side on the territory of the other. All these were familiar ideas in the 1950s but little has been heard of them lately.

Taken as a whole, the American sources said, the outcome of the meeting was a realistic approach to the problem of reducing tensions and meeting proposals from the other side. When asked if NATO was only meeting the other side, the sources added that of course NATO also is making constructive proposals of its own, especially that on mutual force reductions.

Within the Soviet Union, the line northern tier at meeting, Walter Ulbricht, German Communist leader, was reported to have most rigid posture as cautioning against any sessions.

Poles Perplex

The Polish leaders have viewed the West's for negotiations of mutual interest with a Communist official from Poland country said by Polish hesitancy before insistence of two factions: Communist leadership, distrustful of Bonn willing to start explain Eastern European soured that the growing of Communist China was also discussed at meeting.

Apparently, the Romanian representatives were present on the Bucharest by Li Hsien-mun Chinese deputy his way to Albania. Mr. Li conferred on 8 with Romanian Communist officials.

While the Moscow line was being held, Leninist summit was in Thana where Mr. Albanian hosts conferred of pro-Chinese partitions throughout the waning some from Eastern

Franco's retirement on the part of the Carrero-Lopez-Roda group, who expect to inherit the regime, is complex. It seems clear that they are anxious for him to remain for the near future to provide them with a political umbrella while they organize their power and deal with some of the more immediate economic and political problems.

On the other hand, sources close to this group give the impression that the continued presence of Gen. Franco for more than another year or two—with his implicit power to change his mind—would be embarrassing, and probably unwelcome.

North-South Split Report At Red Summit Talks on 1

By Paul Hofmann

VIENNA, Dec. 5 (NYT).—Diplomats in Eastern Europe said today that the Soviet bloc's northern tier split with its Danubian members over West Germany in the summit meeting in Moscow this week.

East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia were said to have advocated cutting the diplomatic ties with the West German Chancellor Willy Brandt.

Hungary, Romania, which are linked by a common East or West Germany to have come out for flexible policy toward

Bucharest already has domestic ties with Bonn leaders in Budapest are known to be eager for such formal relations.

Kremlin Medd

The Kremlin leaders ed to have acted as a pivot between the two camps, says Paul Hofmann. The S was said to have a pragmatic policy that West German intention at contacts while main coordination among all of the Warsaw Pact.

It was noted here that the communiqué of the summit meeting, as well as official statements during which ended yesterday, avoided references to treaty. Instead, the states were usually listed, and their cooperation was stressed.

Analysts interpreted sign that the Soviet tended to emphasize as distinct from its military sources in Eastern Europe that the Warsaw Pact might soon announce a treaty of mutual defense.

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Col. Zatopek Cashiered by Czech Army

VIENNA, Dec. 5 (NYT).—Col. Emil Zatopek, the former Olympic distance runner and a critic of the present Prague government, was cashiered today from the Czechoslovak Army on charges of "illegals."

The 45-year-old athlete, one of the most popular men in Czechoslovakia, was also reliably reported to have been hounded out of his last job and to be at present unemployed.

Prague informants said that until a few weeks ago Col. Zatopek had been driving a water-sprinkler truck for the capital's sanitation department, but was dismissed because demonstrations by passersby who recognized him were deemed a "threat to public order."

An official statement in Prague this afternoon said that the defense minister, Gen. Martin Dzur, had decided to dismiss Zatopek from the army because he was found to have violated legal norms.

Western Press

The announcement cited articles in Western European newspapers, including Le Figaro and Le Monde, of Paris, and the Neue Zürcher Zeitung, of Zurich, that were allegedly based on information from Zatopek. The announcement said that these press reports contained "serious revelations" about Czechoslovak officials.

"Emil Zatopek did not deny the articles," the announcement went on. "In the course of investigations he himself stated that by his position and activity in various organizations he was constantly getting into conflict with military rules."

The official statement said that the defense minister had duly considered Col. Zatopek's merits for physical education in the army and the country. The former athlete is a career officer of 22 years' standing.

Col. Zatopek won three gold medals at the Helsinki Olympic Games in 1952, a feat that made him an idol at home. He ardently supported the liberal reforms, that the Communist party enacted early last year under former party leader Alexander Dubcek.

After the Soviet-led invasion, Col. Zatopek was dismissed as an instructor in the army's physical training program. He was transferred to a post as trainer of an army-affiliated sports organization, the Dukla Club, but lost this post after he was expelled from the Communist party last October.

Col. Zatopek then found a job in a geological prospecting company and in November went to work for the Prague sanitation department.

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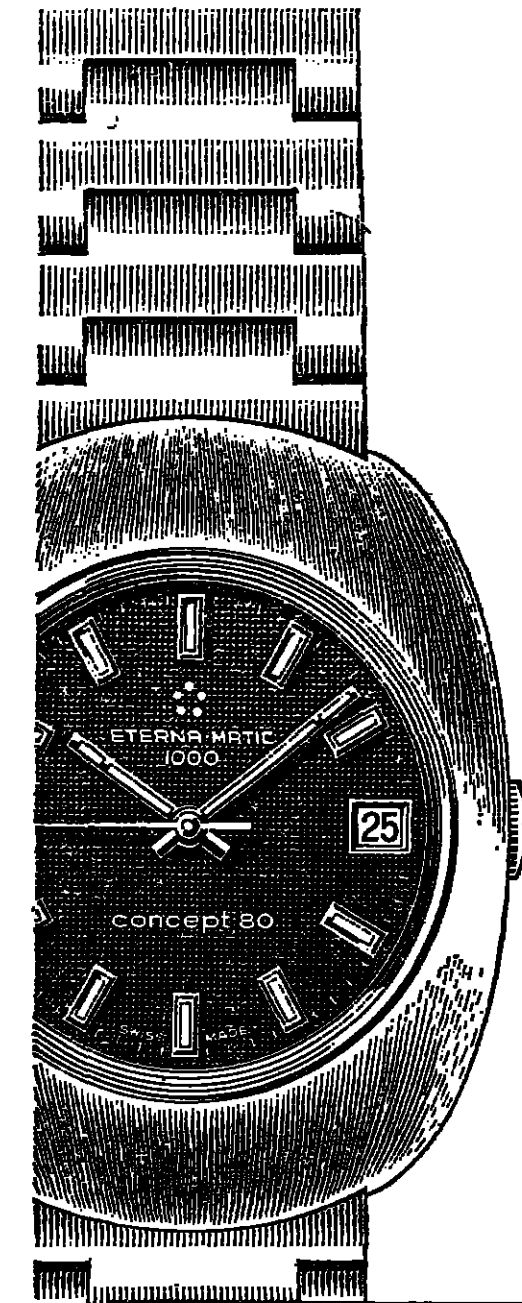
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NATO Backs Bonn's Overtures to East

(Continued from Page 1)

of Germany, if the East German Communists agree, would "substantially facilitate cooperation between East and West on other problems."

This phraseology was characteristic of the NATO approach to the Communist bloc for a general conference of all European states, probably including the United States and Canada. In short, show your earnest by agreeing first in bilateral talks, especially those Mr. Brandt is offering.

But for those among the allies who also wanted to buy some form of the conference idea there were some soothing words. One of these was "conference" itself, the use of which the Italians, for one, considered a triumph.

Thus the declaration indicated NATO's receptiveness to "signs of willingness" by the Communist bloc to discuss measures to reduce tensions. The conference proposal was "noted." Then it was said that progress in bilateral or multilateral talks between Western and Eastern nations on "fundamental problems of European security" would "help to insure the success of any eventual conference."

A Central American caveat was added, however. This was a statement that "any such meeting" as a general conference "should not serve to ratify the present division of Europe."

The net result of this verbiage was to let West Germany take the lead and to make any possibility of agreeing to a general conference dependent on success in Bonn's bilateral undertakings.

In this respect last night's Moscow communiqué of the Warsaw Pact nations was being read here as at least hinting that the Soviet Union will approve such bilateral talks, though it hardly guarantees their success. The American sources, however, took a more negative view of the Moscow statement.

Polish sources here said they had no doubt that Warsaw will respond favorably to Bonn's recent note calling for bilateral talks. If so, that would mean Moscow-Bonn talks are certain and at least make possible West German-East German talks, perhaps later on.

The NATO declaration, however, was full of caution about the prospects for any negotiations with the East. One passage, for example, said that "fundamental problems can be solved only on the basis" of such principles as respect for sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of each European state along with noninterference. The declaration showed that "past experience" showed such terms have "no common interpretation" in East and West.

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House Conference Ends

Nixon Urges to Declare National Hunger Emergency

By Jack Rosenthal
WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (UPI)—The House conference on the bill to declare a national hunger emergency ended today with President Nixon urging the House to pass the measure.

The President also ordered the fastest possible implementation of an increase, previously announced, in food stamp levels from \$68 to \$106 a month for a family of four.

These steps are "feasible and adequate," a conference policy committee said. It expressed the hope that other immediate steps would result from today's meeting with the President.

Although few participants knew it at the time, general approval of the 2,500-word priority document was the last official act of the three-day White House conference.

Minorities Stay On

About 50 minority-group participants stayed on, asking others to continue the conference with them until Mr. Nixon acts.

This group, which endorsed the priority statement first, attracted a large number of the participants who did not realize the meeting had been adjourned. Most participants left soon afterward. The minority group dispersed after two hours of discussion.

In addition to a national hunger emergency, the conference approved these priorities:

- A guaranteed annual income of at least \$5,000 for a family of four.
- Major interm expansion and reform of existing food benefit programs.
- A free nutritious breakfast and lunch program for all schoolchildren.
- Transfer of food program administration from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and local administration of programs by the poor.
- Each of the five priorities was supplemented by a series of detailed recommendations. Dr. Jean Mayer, consultant to the President and organizer of the conference, described the final statement as "the basic document of the conference."

Go Pups: Colored, Yodel

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (Reuters).—A zoo has cross-bred New Guinea singing dogs with an Australian and come up with five colored yodeling pups.

The new-born pups—classified as "singing cross dingos"—make a sound like their dog father Trullus, who has five years as a famous conductor.

Trullus was caged with the out of loneliness after his dog mate died last year.

Trullus, the singing dog, was born in 1966, believe the zookeepers. He has the voice of a dog's song, a claim they can recite in a dog's song, said a zoo official.

Kennedy Bill Would Increase Immigration, Refugee Limits

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (UPI).—Edward M. Kennedy yesterday introduced a bill to increase U.S. immigration limits, allow more refugees to enter and make it easier for families to be reunited in the States.

The bill would increase the annual ceiling for permanent immigration from 120,000 to 150,000 and the annual ceiling for temporary immigration from 10,000 to 15,000.

It would also increase the annual ceiling for refugees from 5,000 to 10,000 and the annual ceiling for family reunification from 10,000 to 15,000.

The bill would also increase the annual ceiling for temporary immigration from 10,000 to 15,000.

The bill would also increase the annual ceiling for refugees from 5,000 to 10,000 and the annual ceiling for family reunification from 10,000 to 15,000.

Debby Weakened, Weather Scientists Think

By Harold M. Schneck Jr.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (UPI).—The State weather service said today that a hurricane seedling may have succeeded in the Gulf of Mexico.

The service said the seedling is right, it would appear, for the first time this year.

The service said the seedling is right, it would appear, for the first time this year.

News for Foreigners

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (Reuters).—Travel information in German, Spanish, and English, will be available throughout the United States by a special telephone service.

The service has been set up to encourage more tourists and businessmen to visit the country.

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CAPITAL BALLET—Standing there on the cold Washington air for one moment, members of the Capital Ballet Company rehearse in Lafayette Park, just across from the White House, for their performance as part of a Winter in the Parks program.

'Sex, Black Magic and Murder'

By Charles T. Powers
SHOSHONE, Calif., Dec. 5.—Three men formed an odd but probably most fortunate partnership. First, there was Paul Crockett, a 50-year-old itinerant handyman-miner, a shrewd and canny man with an eye for opportunity sharpened by years of looking for gold and silver ore in northern California and northern Nevada.

Then there was a young guitar player, Paul Watkins, 19, short, dark and easygoing, and his friend, Brooks Poston, 21, tall and blond, with watery blue eyes which betray a certain tenderness.

They met in the desert near here, at a place called the Barker Ranch, in the company of a man named Charlie—Charles Miller Manson, later to become known as the strange power behind the Sharon Tate murders.

That meeting, the two younger men now believe, may have been the most important in their lives.

That is because, they say, of all the people surrounding Charlie Manson, Paul Crockett was not afraid.

And, no doubt, Paul Crockett's eye for opportunity was operating long ago, for, during the last week, Mr. Crockett and his young friends have been negotiating for big money, "maybe hundreds of thousands," the miner says, for their version of life in Charlie Manson's "otherworld" in the desert.

Their knowledge appears to be enormous.

"It's got everything," Mr. Watkins said. "Everything."

"Yeah," said Mr. Poston. "Sex, black magic, and murder."

Mr. Watkins and Mr. Poston said they first met Mr. Manson about two years ago. "Right after Charlie got out of prison" in the Haight-Ashbury section of San Francisco, when the hippie movement was in full flower.

Both followed Mr. Manson to the Los Angeles area, where they settled at the old Spain movie ranch. Moving back and forth with Mr. Manson, they migrated to the Death Valley area, which Paul Crockett used as a base for his "business ventures" in the rough desert country.

Although the trio refused to provide a full narrative of their experiences, they sketched a rough picture of a bizarre, twisted life in the company of Charles Manson.

As they talked about it over coffee, they often spoke with amazement, as if the experiences still remained unreal.

"The whole thing," Mr. Watkins said, "was held together by black magic. You don't believe it? Well, it really exists, and it is powerful. We could show you."

And the center, or high priest, of what, by definition, was a cult, was Charles Manson, they said.

"God and the Devil"

"He believes," Mr. Poston says, "that he—and all human beings—are God and the Devil at the same time. He believes all human beings are all part of each other."

"You see what that means," Mr. Crockett interrupted. "It means that human life has no value. If you kill a human being, you are just killing a part of yourself. So it's all right."

The others nodded in agreement. Then Mr. Crockett laughed.

"But you can't kill an animal. Not a bug, not a snake, nothing. There were snakes all over the desert. They got in the cabin and everywhere. But you could never kill one. They picked up snakes in the house and carried them outside and turned them loose."

"And you couldn't eat meat," Mr. Watkins said, "because you were killing an animal. It was crazy."

To this day, two girls who are living in Independence, Calif., and were members of the Manson "family" will not eat meat.

The three men indicated that Mr. Manson, over a period of time, developed hypnotic power over his tribe, particularly the women. In fact, the two girls in Independence, when asked to describe Mr. Manson, invariably mention his "motions," which they described as slow, deliberate and moody.

Mr. Crockett asserted that he, as a long-time "student" of human nature, carefully watched Mr. Manson while he lived with the group in the desert.

"This sort of power takes a long time to work an effect," he said. "Motions are tied to emotions. Certain motions create certain responses if you know how to use them."

Mr. Manson's talent as a musician and a songwriter magnified his hypnotic hold on the group, they said.

Mr. Manson claims to be the author of a song, "Cease to Resist," which was recorded by the rock group, The Beach Boys.

"No one knows," Mr. Poston said, "that the words and the title of the song were changed. The way Charlie wrote it, the song was called 'Cease to Exist.'"

Mr. Poston also quoted a fragment of another Manson song: "There is no good, there is no bad. There is no crime, there is no sin."

That lyric, the three men suggested, embodies the philosophy Mr. Manson tried to instill in his followers.

Mr. Manson, according to Mr. Poston and Mr. Watkins, developed a prodigious reputation as a lover. Women became his chattel. "The women around the place were always his property," Mr. Watkins said.

"You were always welcome to share them," Mr. Poston added, "but then you became his property, too."

"Yeah," Mr. Watkins said. "He needed to have some man around. There was a limit to what any man can do. But then, you see, the women held power over the other men."

"That way," Mr. Crockett said, "the women were the key to everything."

Although the commune's vegetarian diet required little money, funds were needed for such necessities as gasoline for the cars. When those needs arose, Mr. Manson sent the girls in the group into the city to panhandle.

"They could beg more in two hours," Mr. Crockett said, "than you and I could earn working in a week."

Mr. Watkins and Mr. Poston said that months passed before they fully understood what Mr. Manson was doing to their lives and those of the others around him. When they "wised up" it was because Mr. Crockett seemed to take an interest in them.

As a result, Mr. Watkins left the group finally in May. Mr. Poston left in mid-October, shortly before the police raid that resulted in Mr. Manson's arrest.

Only Mr. Watkins would say without hesitation that he knew Mr. Manson was involved in stealing cars.

When asked if they had knowledge of more serious crimes, they were silent.

Each of the men still recalls with affection a lanky, forthright man called "Storby," a sometime movie stuntman, who lived with them a while on the desert.

It is rumored that while there he met a violent bloody death. Did he know anything about it?

As one they replied: "No comment."

© Los Angeles Times

Girl Turns State's Witness In Tate Case

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 5 (UPI).—A pretty young hippie who says she was in the Sharon Tate home the night the actress and four other persons were slain went before a grand jury today to reveal the whole story of "the Manson family."

Susan Atkins, 21, turned state's witness against the cult whose members are accused of eight killings.

Miss Atkins' attorney, Richard Caballero, persuaded her to testify voluntarily before the grand jury, claiming she was under the hypnotic spell of Mr. Manson.

The girl testified for an hour and 40 minutes before the lunch break. Mr. Caballero said she had been arguing "whatever they ask her about" and would continue with complete revelation.

[Mr. Caballero said Miss Atkins, charged with murder in a separate case—the slaying of musician Gary Hinman on July 25—has waived rights against self incrimination in hopes that her voluntary testimony will save her from the gas chamber, the Associated Press reported.]

[She will admit freely, he said, that she accompanied members of the clan as they killed Miss Tate and four others, but her defense will be she was temporarily insane.]

In another development, the court transcript of the Hinman case revealed that Mr. Manson went to the murder scene and slashed the victims across the face with a sword, leaving the house before Mr. Hinman was finally stabbed to death, Reuters reported.

Twenty-two others were expected to testify to the closed hearing.

New Raid On Panthers In Chicago

Police Seize Gun In a Leader's Home

CHICAGO, Dec. 5 (Reuters).—Police moved today against another Black Panther leader, raiding a Chicago apartment used by Bobby Rush, the Negro militant "deputy minister of defense." They seized an unregistered pistol, hundreds of rounds of ammunition and booby-trap instruction manuals, they said.

The raid came 24 hours after two other Panther leaders, Fred Hampton, 21, and Mark Clark, 21, were slain in a gun battle when police raided Hampton's apartment.

Mr. Hampton was leader of the Illinois Black Panther party and Mr. Clark, of Peoria, Ill., was chief of the southern Illinois Panther organization.

Ten policemen took part in today's raid on Mr. Rush's apartment in a housing project. He was not in the apartment when the raiding party, armed with a search warrant, battered down the door and burst in.

An arrest warrant was later sought for Mr. Rush, 22-year-old heir-apparent of Mr. Hampton, on a charge of possessing marijuana.

Seven alleged Panthers—three of them women—arrested in Mr. Hampton's ghetto area apartment after yesterday's gun fight have been charged with attempted murder.

Four of the accused, including two teenage girls, were being treated in hospital for gunshot wounds.

Police said they suspected there were a number of other Panther arms caches in the Chicago area.

Probe to Be Requested

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5 (UPI).—Spokesmen for the Black Panther party said yesterday that they would ask Congress to investigate the police tactics in the recent crackdown on the militant organization.

And Charles R. Garry, the Panthers' attorney, warned that if Congress refuses to act the Panthers would take their complaints to the United Nations.

Mr. Garry spoke out yesterday after the arrest of David Hilliard, the party's national chief of staff, and the fatal shooting of two Panther leaders in Chicago.

In the arrest late Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Hilliard was charged with threatening the life of President Nixon. Those charges grew out of a speech Mr. Hilliard made last Nov. 15, Moratorium Day, before a mass rally in San Francisco's Golden Gate Park.

John F. Kennedy Estate Valued At \$1,890,645 at Time of Death

BOSTON, Dec. 5 (AP).—John F. Kennedy had personal and real property valued at \$1,890,645 at the time of his death, records at the state Department of Corporations and Taxation showed yesterday.

The money does not include the many millions the late president is believed to have placed in trusts for his wife and children.

The figure is available on only one official document, an inventory of assets filed with the inheritance division of the department, by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy as an executor of his brother's will.

The information became available yesterday, more than six years after President Kennedy was assassinated, when Massachusetts Attorney General Robert H. Quinn told state Tax Commissioner Cleo P. Jallet that he could furnish a copy of the inventory to the press.

Mr. Quinn's opinion now opens all such inventories to the public.

His personal estate, the inventory showed, included stocks, bonds and accrued interest, all valued at \$715,239.23, mortgages, notes and cash at \$116,377.37, furniture and furnishings in his Hyannis Port house \$2,954, and "other miscellaneous intangible personal property," \$1,009,814.85.

Senators Vote to Retain Foundations' Tax Exemption

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP).—The Senate voted overwhelmingly today to eliminate from the tax reform bill a provision that would have ended the tax exemption privilege for private foundations after 40 years.

Opponents had called the provision "a death sentence" for the foundations.

The Senate Finance Committee had approved the foundation provision after hearing testimony that hundreds of foundations had been set up for tax avoidance purposes.

Sen. John O. Pastore, D., R.I., arguing to eliminate the provision, said, "If you keep this you're going to destroy something that is fine and noble in America."

"Don't burn down the barn just to get one mouse," he said.

But Sen. Albert Gore, D., Tenn., a principal author of the provision, said that the committee had found that "the great majority of these foundations were set up for purposes of tax avoidance."

Many of them, he argued, pay little or nothing to charitable or educational benefits.

The vote on the provision was 69 to 18.

Blacks Seize Hall In Harvard Protest

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 5 (UPI).—A group of blacks demanding that Harvard University hire more Negro workers seized University Hall today but gave it up six hours later when the university agreed to discuss their demands.

Between 50 and 100 blacks, most of them believed to be students, filed peacefully on just before 3 p.m. The university agreed to meet them Monday to work out details of their demands.

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Peking Mends Some Fences

The Soviet-Chinese talks in Peking remain shrouded in secrecy, but in Eastern Europe evidence mounts that the Chinese are seeking to mend fences and improve relations wherever they can.

Belgrade recently announced that China and Yugoslavia have agreed in principle to normalize diplomatic relations. As a result, it is likely that the two countries will soon exchange ambassadors for the first time in more than a decade. Public and bitter Sino-Yugoslav ideological polemics began long before Moscow and Peking started denouncing each other openly and by name, so this rapprochement between Belgrade and Peking is quite a milestone in Communist history.

The recent visit of Chinese Deputy Premier Li Hsien-nien to Bucharest is a similar sign. Romanian-Chinese relations have been

much more nearly normal than those between Yugoslavia and China. Nevertheless, there was evidence of tension in Peking's failure to send any formal delegation to the last Romanian Communist party congress, while Mr. Li is the first high-level Chinese official to visit Bucharest in more than three years. And there are reports that Mr. Li, who has been visiting Albania, may also visit some other Eastern European countries.

The new flexibility in Chinese foreign policy suggested by these and related developments is unlikely to be confined to Eastern Europe. The improvement of relations with Yugoslavia, particularly, is a hint that Peking is taking off some of its past ideological blinders and looking for ways to further its political and economic interests as a national state in the world community.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Moving the Common Market Off the Dime

Finally the European Common Market is to consider Britain's application for membership. That was the achievement of the Six's summit at The Hague. True, France would not permit the setting of a specific date and, more importantly, the French won agreement that the Six would compose a joint position on market enlargement—without formal consultations with London. Nonetheless, the Common Market is off the dime. Negotiations with the British could begin as early as next summer. They cannot fall to force hard decisions on questions which have been debated, inconclusively, for years. As the British application is converted from suspense game to political reality, it will become possible to see whether President de Gaulle's veto was more the cause or scapegoat in Britain's exclusion.

At The Hague, France also gained market agreement to make permanent farm-financing rules by Jan. 1, the deadline laid out in the Treaty of Rome. The difficulties are acute: high price supports have stimulated giant and growing surpluses and thus have severely strained the principle that all market members must share financial responsibility for them. The system favors France, penalizes Germany and, of course, has given Britain pause as it contemplates the higher food prices market membership

would bring. Membership would also bring Britain access to Common Market markets and the stimulus of market competition. A terrific battle, on farm rules, is shaping up; unless Europe is to drown in costly surpluses, it must be fought.

It cannot be said that the summit talk proved or found or added any new vigor to the European idea, although an exception should perhaps be made for Willy Brandt, who is alive to the evident interest of European youth in it. Issues of economic integration, albeit at a step deeper than a customs union, still command market priority.

Perhaps it will be different as work on farm financing and on enlargement proceeds. For the moment, however, political momentum is lacking; it should be remembered that, when the Common Market was set up, economic union was intended to be a vehicle for, and a way-station toward, political integration. Over the next year it should be possible to get a much clearer idea of how Europe is moving. For Americans, as for Europeans, it makes a great deal of difference whether Europe is becoming a larger political factor, or merely a stronger economic competitor. The question was left unanswered, unasked even, at The Hague.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Draft Is Still Unfair

The draft lottery instituted with an assist from Congress largely fulfills the reform program President Nixon proposed in his draft message last May. But the President has not done all that he could do—and should do—to minimize the inequities of the Selective Service System. For example:

He has not eliminated a hodgepodge system of occupational deferments, as recommended by the National Security Council last year. Nor has he instituted elementary procedural safeguards, such as granting registrants the right to their own legal counsel in appearances before local boards or the right of judicial review of classifications made by those boards.

He has not established uniform guidelines for the 4,000 boards, each of which now enjoys wide latitude in establishing deferment policies. Nor has he moved to consolidate the local boards and streamline their procedures, as recommended two years ago by the Burke Marshall commission. He has not taken steps to make the local boards more representative by lowering the age of members—now set by regulation at a minimum of 30—or by insisting that members be drawn from the area served by the individual board.

Congress is due to consider early next year these and other needed reforms, such as a revision of the present narrow provisions covering conscientious objectors. But much could be achieved immediately by executive order without specific legal change. The President will not have fulfilled his responsibilities to this nation's young men, and their parents, until he has done all he can do within the framework of existing law to remove persisting glaring inequities in the draft.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Will France Behave?

Everything the French government has been saying since the departure of Gen. de Gaulle, except President Pompidou's deplorable speech on Monday, suggests that France will behave constructively during the preliminary talks among the Six, and that it will not seek to impose terms so onerous that Britain could never accept them. It is now quite clear that the five others would not allow France to get away with any such tactics, even if it wanted to try it.

—From The Times (London).

The End of an Illusion

The grim affair of the My Lai massacre has given rise to a good deal of nonsense in the guise of popular psychology (example: "Our nation is committed to violence") or simply as anti-Vietnam war slogans in new form. The current uproar must be understood as, in good measure, an expression of the idea, widespread in the United States, that Americans are simply incapable of certain kinds of evil—an echo from an earlier, idealizing concept of America as the "New Jerusalem."

Public debates of this kind can mushroom into infinity. It would therefore seem a good thing that an official effort is being

made to clarify and solve the concrete questions involved, whether through a military court or, as has been suggested by Arthur Goldberg and a number of other prominent jurists, via a nonpartisan investigating committee which would have the stature of the former Warren Commission.

—From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

A Reviving Europe

The Soviet idea of an East-West conference on European security is making progress. But it was initially envisioned in the perspective of a weakening of the ties between the United States and Europe and of putting the Common Market into cold storage.

Pravda's first reactions to the Hague meeting clearly indicated that the re-launching operation by the Six is not viewed very favorably in Moscow. Yet it is unthinkable that European unity be achieved against anyone. But the Soviets are perhaps afraid of both the attraction of the European union on their allies and the renewed world influence of a revived Europe.

We have not gone that far. But both the fears and hopes created by the meeting at The Hague indeed demonstrate that it was a major event.

—From Les Echos (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Dec. 6, 1894

PARIS—The speech delivered by the German Emperor at the opening of the new Reichstag yesterday is full of a wisdom which was scarcely to be expected after the extraordinary lacerations which the semi-official press indulged in last week. Indeed, William II displayed toward France a courtesy not seen since the sad death of President Carnot.

Fifty Years Ago

Dec. 6, 1919

NEW YORK—Dispatches received here daily from Europe indicate that the German government is trying to evade the terms of the Peace Treaty because of the suggestion that the United States, by its failure to ratify the Peace Treaty, disapproves of the instrument. Nothing could be further from the truth. The majority of Americans want Germany to sign,



'This Looks Like a Foundry Clinker; Here's a Fossilized Liver Segment Full of Pesticides, and These Are Crystallized Hydrocarbons From Combustion of Petroleum Derivatives, With a Layer of Sulphur Dioxide From Soft Coal Smoke. . . Obviously, the Moon Once Had Intelligent Life in a Friendly Environment. What Do You Suppose Happened?'

The Necessity of Europe

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—After the alarms and the hopes, the communique and the glosses, The Hague summit meeting has told us at least this much: the European Economic Community, whatever its disappointments, is now an inescapable premise of politics in Western Europe. For the men who make policy it is a psychological fact of life, a given condition whose absence is too remote or difficult to even imagine.

That is the significance to be seen in the performance of President Georges Pompidou. That is what must explain the elaborate verbal devotion paid by this shrewd and careful Frenchman to the ideals of a united Europe.

For not only did Mr. Pompidou sign a communique larded with references to a "European university" and a "monetary union" and the "integration process." But even his opening address, which was generally considered overcautious, spoke of "Europe" in the sense of a mystical political entity—and saw the Community as the "means of her [Europe's] development and of her influence."

De Gaulle's Europe

That is a long way from the language or the assumptions of Mr. Pompidou's predecessor. When he said "Europe," Gen. de Gaulle meant a group of states led by France, not an entity developing from the quarrelsome ministers and bureaucrats of the EEC.

French interests and ambitions have not changed in the months since the general's fall. Mr. Pompidou still wants money from the Community's agricultural system to help cushion the needed shift of French peasants out of marginal farming. He still wants French economic stability and diplomatic influence.

The difference is that Mr. Pompidou instinctively seeks those ends through the Common Market, Gen. de Gaulle, as a demigod, could build political castles in the air and make enough Frenchmen believe in them—for a time. Mr. Pompidou, as a man, has to make do with the realistic means available. And they are the mechanisms of the Community.

The specific proposals advanced or accepted by Mr. Pompidou at The Hague would in fact strikingly increase the power of the central Community institutions that were anathema to Gen. de Gaulle. A common monetary policy, with a European Reserve Fund, would be a powerful centralizing factor. And there could hardly be a greater symbol of genuine governmental authority than for the Community to have its own sources of funds, free of approval by the member states.

Practical Politics

Why should Mr. Pompidou, while covering his flanks with Gaullist noises, advance so far toward a Community-oriented position? The answer is hardly elusive. He is a politician, not an ideologue, and that course was practical politics.

One reason is fear of West Germany's growing economic power—a fear that is an important political fact in France today. Le Monde spoke last week of the German "insolent economic health." The recent French devaluation of the franc followed by the upward valuation of the mark can have left no one in doubt about the relative strength of these economies.

The flourishing of the Germans is not a new phenomenon, but here again Gen. de Gaulle was able for a while to ignore reality. Now Frenchmen see the political as well as the economic consequences. The disconcerting strength of the Bonn government continues to help to explain recent French polls that show a large majority in favor of a United Europe, including Britain.

U.S. Reaction

And there is what outsiders, especially Americans, must understand about the Common Market. Exaggerated as its pretensions to be the voice of a united Europe may at times have been, it is a working political institution. When a French politician thinks about how to deal with the Germans, he automatically thinks about the Community.

There is obviously a critical reaction against the EEC in some American quarters. It was reflected in a superbly iconoclastic article in The Times of London by Edwin

I. Dale Jr. of The New York Times. What has really come of the dream of Europe united, he said, "is a lovely system by which six European countries fowl up world trade in farm products, including ours."

There are selfish, inward-looking aspects to the Community as it operates. But The Hague meeting shows that this strange institution can also play the vital political role of a catalyst for common European problems. If the British hold their nerve and negotiate their way in, the Community will become stronger. We had better recognize that it is not going to go away.

The Trapped Soviet Jews

By Alfred Friendly

live . . . We will wait months and years, we will wait for all our lives, if necessary, but we will not renounce our faith or our hopes."

Israelis most directly involved with the affair believe that there have been profound changes in recent years in the attitudes of Russian Jews, changes tending toward frustration:

• They are sensing more than ever before that they are unwanted and despised.

• They are increasingly fired by the fact of the existence and progress of Israel itself. There is evidence that they are listening more intently and eagerly to Israeli radio broadcasts beamed toward Russia.

• Young Jews are sensing more and more the discrimination against them in educational and employment opportunities and the penalties they suffer for their racial inheritance.

• Not only the older people, but also the young have become imbued with a religious feeling, and more willing to manifest it openly by attending such synagogues as are left in the country. Some are even turning to a religious renaissance in their place.

• The older Jews have become more desperate, seeing a diminishing number of synagogues and ever more difficulty in obtaining prayer books and other paraphernalia of worship.

As is now clear in the Union, the Jews remain important minority groups. Khrushchev has not been able to ignore them, even if he has tried to rid himself of them. It is out to be an undeniable, its citizenship, it cannot, let them emigrate as for the prime ally and upper Arabs. Any act by the Union that would result in the population of Israel being deemed a betrayal by

Further, the Soviet Union never been willing to have by their defection, that people find it less than a paradise.

Yet, the hope here is day, perhaps far in the future, the Soviet Jews will have to emigrate. As such as that made by the Romanians—that embarrassment, revelation of public discontent, and enraging to a Jewish emigration may better than trying to essentially disloyal group try's midst.

It is a thin hope, but Georgian Jews, the Israel abandoned. Meanwhile, he continued on his own, with all the door they can get that the Soviet is presiding over a new Babylonian Captivity.

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Buenos Aires (air)	75.00	140.00	250.00	75.00	140.00
Calcutta (air)	75.00	140.00	250.00	75.00	140.00
Canton (air)	75.00	140.00	250.00	75.00	140.00
Cebu (air)	75.00	140.00	250.00	75.00	140.00
Colon (air)	75.00	140.00	250.00	75.00	140.00
Hankow (air)	75.00	140.00	250.00	75.00	140.00
Hong Kong (air)	75.00	140.00	250.00	75.00	140.00
Kobe (air)	75.00	140.00	250.00	75.00	140.00
London (air)	75.00	140.00	250.00	75.00	140.00
Lyons (air)	75.00	140.00	250.00	75.00	140.00
Manila (air)	75.00	140.00	250.00	75.00	140.00
Medan (air)	75.00	140.00	250.00	75.00	140.00
Osaka (air)	75.00	140.00	250.00	75.00	140.00
Panama (air)	75.00	140.00	250.00	75.00	140.00
Paris (air)	75.00	140.00	250.00	75.00	140.00
Shanghai (air)	75.00	140.00	250.00	75.00	140.00
Singapore (air)	75.00	140.00	250.00	75.00	140.00
Sourabaya (air)	75.00	140.00	250.00	75.00	140.00
Tokyo (air)	75.00	140.00	250.00	75.00	140.00
Yokohama (air)	75.00	140.00	250.00	75.00	140.00



MILTON GOLDSTEIN
APPOINTED AS
SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT
FOR CINEMA
CENTER FILMS

NEW YORK. . . Milton Goldstein has been appointed Senior Vice President of Cinema Center Films, a division of the Columbia Broadcasting System. It was announced today by Gordon Stouffer, President. The appointment is effective immediately. Goldstein will be headquartered in New York. Prior to his new appointment, Goldstein served as Cinema Center Films Vice President, Worldwide Distribution, a post he assumed on January 8, 1963. He had previously served as Vice President in charge of World Sales at Cinema Center, Inc. as Vice President in charge of sales. In 1964, he returned to Paramount. Married, with two children, Goldstein is a graduate of New York University.

The Art Market

Riddles and Fakes and Iranian Antiquities

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Three major Oriental sales, held in London recently, all went extremely well.

At Sotheby's, \$10,500 (\$25,200) was paid on Monday for a first-rate Assyrian relief—the sum largely exceeded the most hopeful expectations. At Christie's on the following day, a number of very rare Southern Arabian reliefs fetched unexpected prices: 550 guineas (\$1,386) for a minute (1 1/4 inches high) alabaster stele of great rarity.

Why is it then that, whether at Christie's, Sotheby's or the Hôtel Drouot in Paris, things so often seem to go wrong all of a sudden when it comes to Iranian antiquities?

Here are a few examples selected at random from sales, two in Paris, three in London, held between Nov. 25 and Dec. 3:

On Nov. 25 in London, a turquoise pitcher, said to be from the 15th-16th century A.D. and worth £25 (\$60), it reminded me of the hundreds of recent imitations that I saw all over Tehran with a typically uniform, palish turquoise hue and faded iridescence of an ivory color. (They have a sticky feel when you handle them.)

An odd bracer was sold Monday. Its workmanship was crude, and some of its decoration unlike anything one would expect either in Iran or in other Islamic countries in the Middle Ages (although one motif was clearly copied from a well-known object).

"The going is so sticky that many collectors have become discouraged. . . Investors have certainly given it up as a bad job."

On the following day, a silver jug described as Achaemenid (circa 500-400 B.C.), went for under \$2,000, a price much too low for a genuine piece and of course too high for a forgery—which, in my opinion it is.

Market Saturated

The same remark applies to a reportedly 8th-7th century B.C. beaker sold for about the same price. Either it was genuine (scholarly opinion varies) but buyers didn't believe it or it was not genuine. Then, one may ask, why put it up at auction? A supposedly 12th-century bottle just didn't seem right; the bright, crackled glass was of a late 17th to 18th-century type—a disturbing occurrence on a 12th-century shape.

The salesrooms, in this respect, simply reflect the general situation of a market which is now saturated with fakes of all kinds—Laurian and Seldjukid period bronzes in particular. Then there are the equally numerous make-up pieces (two or three bits of bronze or pottery from different fragmentary pieces welded or stuck together; these can be dangerously deceptive). Quite a few have reached even the best museums.

As a result, market prices are uneven and tend to get lower and lower. Many pieces are bought at current sales. The going is so sticky that many collectors have become discouraged. Investors have certainly given it up as a bad job. Nothing is more alien to an investor's grain than riddles.

Some of the finest gray schist figures from the Indian (now Pakistani) side of Gandhara ever to be auctioned in the West will come up Monday at Sotheby's. Buddha seated on a cushioned pedestal (29 3/4 inches), 3rd-4th century A.D. (lot 10) and a figure of the Bodhisattva Maitreya (27 inches) are possibly the finest in the series. Estimates range from \$200 to \$400 for the smaller objects, \$4,000 to \$4,000 for the large-size carvings. Other fine quality Indian sculptures of later periods are part of the same sale.

A fascinating insight into the changing esthetics of Western buyers came last Tuesday at the first British sale in many years to be devoted to Chinese painting. There were 134 lots, many including two paintings, for a total of 188 works.

The bulk of the paintings came from a collection formed over a long period by an American. The sale therefore represented one man's taste and was not just made up of various works belonging to dealers who might have wanted to get rid of them.

The works had been acquired at a time when Chinese signatures and collectors' seals

were thought to be what they suggest they are. Since the end of the war, some drastic revisions have been made in the field. The Chinese-American scholar Prof. Wen Fong has perhaps done more than anyone else to change the thinking on Chinese painting.

In a number of devastating articles, published in such scholarly journals as *Oriental Art* and *Artibus Asiae*, he proved a number of acquisitions, sometimes made by major museums, to be copies of copies, and, on occasion, downright

fakes. Prof. Wen Fong has underlined more explicitly than any of his predecessors the fact that copying was an age-old tradition in Chinese painting. Indeed the traditional way of either learning how to paint or paying a tribute to a much admired master. The tradition has helped some masterworks to survive—the actual originals having disappeared centuries ago. But it has also resulted in a prodigious muddle when it comes to identifying the actual artist and period of a given work.

The influence of Prof. Wen Fong's teaching was rather obvious in the careful catalogue written by Michael Svelich of the Oriental department at Christie's. For many items, the description first stated the signature and period of the artist, followed by the actual period of the painting. In Michael Svelich's view, this no doubt helped the sale go reasonably well.

Most prices, however, ranged from \$50 to \$150, rarely reaching \$200. Many scrolls had never been unrolled and could not be viewed at all, which gave an element of mystery. And many paintings did not come up to current tastes in Chinese art or were not "originals" in the Western sense.

Good buys could obviously be made. A very good 17th-century painting by Tai Ming-shuo was knocked down at \$100. Whether this sort of thing will last much longer is doubtful.

In America, considerable interest in the field has been aroused in recent years and scholarly research stepped up. This is always preliminary to building up a market. Three major exhibitions, two devoted to the work of a single painter, have taken place since 1967.

The current exhibition "In Pursuit of Antiquity" at the Nelson Rockefeller Art Gallery, Kansas City, gives a magnificent view of the work of Wang Hui, the 17th-century painter. The collection belongs to Mr. and Mrs. Earl Morse of New York who assembled it with the advice of Prof. Wen Fong—an entirely new attitude on the part of collectors. The excellent catalogue, written by Dr. Rodger Whitfield of the British Museum, is surprisingly readable, and gives the layman the feeling that, at last, things are beginning to sort themselves out in this difficult field.

No doubt its influence will make itself felt when a couple of paintings by the same Wang Hui are auctioned at Parke-Bernet in a forthcoming sale of Chinese art.

London Auctions

Top Impressionist Works

By Maxine Molyneux

LONDON, Dec. 5.—It is peak season time in London, when the most important and valuable items are being auctioned. Next week both Sotheby's and Christie's are holding important sales of Impressionist and modern works of art, including paintings, drawings and sculpture.

Christie's sale takes place Friday and includes an important work by Monet, "La Jetée du Port du Havre, par Mauvris Temps," inscribed to "son ami Lafont," and dated 1870. There are also two Boudins (1875 and 1884).

On the Arts Agenda

The opera season continues to open in Italian cities this weekend with Rossini's "Mozart" at the San Carlo in Naples on Dec. 6, and Verdi's "Ernani" at Milan's La Scala on its traditional opening night of Dec. 7, with Placido Domingo in the title role. On Dec. 13 the Teatro Comunale in Bologna opens with a production of Berg's "Wozzeck." Palermo, which opened Dec. 4 with Spontini's "La Vestale," continues with Donizetti's "L'Elisir d'Amore" on Dec. 12 and Verdi's "Macbeth" on Dec. 27. Another rare Verdi work, "La Battaglia di Legnano," opened the season in Turin, and is being followed Dec. 16 by Wolf-Ferrari's "I quattro Rusteghi" while Rome's Teatro dell'Opera, which opened with Verdi's "I Lombardi," is following that with Puccini's "Die Bräutwahl." In Trieste, Gian Carlo Menotti is the stage director for a production of his "Saint of Bleek Street," which has its first performance Dec. 6.

The American mezzo-soprano Regina Sarafy makes her Paris Opera debut Dec. 7 in the title role of "Carmen."

Bruno-Léonard Gelber will perform the five piano concertos of Beethoven in concerts Dec. 9 and 12 at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées with the Lamoureux Orchestra under G. A. Albrecht.

—DAVID STEVENS.



Portrait of an Old Man, by Rembrandt.
Rembrandt: \$756,000

LONDON, Dec. 5 (AP).—A Rembrandt portrait—believed to be of the artist's father—was sold for \$756,000 at Christie's art auction house in London today.

Although experts regarded this as a good price, short of the \$200,000 (\$1.2 million) sale that some news had forecast.

A portrait of Rembrandt's son Titus brought \$1,915,200 at Christie's in March, 1968—the highest price for a work of art in Europe.

The Rembrandt sold today was a 26-inch by 20-inch called "Portrait of an Old Man."

The painting was sold by London insurance company Sir Brian Mountain, who paid \$7,000 (\$18,800) for it when the pound was worth four times as much as it is today.

Commenting on the \$756,000 figure today, Sir Brian said: "One never knows how much a picture like this is a fetch, but I think it was a fair price."

The Rembrandt was bought by London dealer Speelman who declined to say whether he was buying or one's behalf.

(The Rembrandt portrait may leave the country weeks, Reuters reported. The buyer, London art dealer Speelman said he had a client with an option on it. He to give the name or nationality of his client, but said chances are that it will go abroad, probably within a

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, Monday, December 8, 9 p.m.

Birgit NILSSON
O.R.T.F. PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA
Conducted by GERDES (Walton's O.A.L.)

Salle Gaveaux, Wednesday, December 17, 9 p.m. (Valmiki)

Return to Paris of the famous pianist

Mieczyslaw HORSZOWSKI
Rach-Schumann-Schubert-Mozart

CHURCH SERVICES

FRANCE-PARIS

THE EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 55, Rue des Bouffes, Rue de Valenciennes, 10:30 a.m. Sunday Mass, 8:30 a.m. Sunday Mass, 10:30 a.m. Sunday Mass, 11:30 a.m. Sunday Mass, 12:30 p.m. Sunday Mass, 1:30 p.m. Sunday Mass, 2:30 p.m. Sunday Mass, 3:30 p.m. Sunday Mass, 4:30 p.m. Sunday Mass, 5:30 p.m. Sunday Mass, 6:30 p.m. Sunday Mass, 7:30 p.m. Sunday Mass, 8:30 p.m. Sunday Mass, 9:30 p.m. Sunday Mass, 10:30 p.m. Sunday Mass, 11:30 p.m. Sunday Mass, 12:30 p.m. Sunday Mass, 1:30 p.m. Sunday Mass, 2:30 p.m. Sunday Mass, 3:30 p.m. Sunday Mass, 4:30 p.m. Sunday Mass, 5:30 p.m. Sunday Mass, 6:30 p.m. Sunday Mass, 7:30 p.m. Sunday Mass, 8:30 p.m. Sunday Mass, 9:30 p.m. Sunday Mass, 10:30 p.m. Sunday Mass, 11:30 p.m. Sunday Mass, 12:30 p.m. Sunday Mass, 1:30 p.m. Sunday Mass, 2:30 p.m. Sunday Mass, 3:30 p.m. Sunday Mass, 4:30 p.m. Sunday Mass, 5:30 p.m. Sunday Mass, 6:30 p.m. Sunday Mass, 7:30 p.m. Sunday Mass, 8:30 p.m. Sunday Mass, 9:30 p.m. Sunday Mass, 10:30 p.m. Sunday Mass, 11:30 p.m. Sunday 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in to Draw 10 Million in the IMF

Retrieve Funds Out to Others

PARIS, Dec. 5 (Reuters).—The German central bank will draw another 10 million from the International Fund under the General Agreement to Borrow.

The withdrawal, like the one last month, is being strengthened by liquid reserves, said.

Part of the money which many have previously contributed to the fund to finance its operations by other countries, is being repaid to the IMF.

Germany has been facing increasingly acute liquidity problems since the summer, and has caused a devaluation of the mark on the foreign exchange market in the past week or so.

The continued flow into the country since revaluation, however, has helped the central bank to meet the demand for the mark.

The central bank's free currency reserves have been heavily drained by an outflow of 1.4 billion of marks since September.

Canada Puts Export Controls On Nickel, Copper Shipments

OTTAWA, Dec. 5 (Reuters).—Canada's Trade Minister Jean Les Perle today announced export controls on Canadian nickel, copper and nickel scrap.

Mr. Les Perle said the action was taken so that "legitimate needs of Canadian users" would be met in full.

The government, he said, would use the Export and Import Control Act to ensure that Canadian consumers get all the nickel they need.

Mr. Les Perle said the restrictions would speed the re-establishment of export channels for nickel that were disrupted during this year's long strikes at International Nickel Co. and Falconbridge Mines Ltd.

Mr. Les Perle added it was important that foreign customers be dealt with fairly in the post-strike period of readjustment.

U.S. Unemployment Declines Though Economy's Slower

(Continued from Page 1)

change in unemployment among blue-collar workers.

Unemployment among workers covered by unemployment insurance drifted slightly higher again.

Employment in manufacturing declined a little, even after allowing for strikes, particularly at General Electric Co.

Work Week Shorter

Because of the seasonal decline in the average workweek, weekly earnings fell on the average by 63 cents in November to \$116.63.

The report said the main decline in unemployment was among "secondary workers," defined as teenagers, adult women and part-time workers.

Put another way, nearly all the decline in unemployment was among workers counted as new entrants or re-entrants into the labor force. This again implies that many of these persons simply withdrew from the labor force last month.

The over-all unemployment rate among white workers was 3.1 percent, and that among nonwhites was 6.5 percent, preserving the two-to-one ratio that has held for many years.

Westinghouse Bid Rejected

(Continued from Page 1)

Common Market at the Hague earlier this week.

The central issue is who will direct Europe's nuclear power industry. France only recently acquired the program initiated by former President de Gaulle working with natural uranium for the already successful U.S. method of using enriched uranium to make nuclear power.

The only two companies manufacturing enriched uranium reactors are Westinghouse and General Electric, both of which have numerous European licenses.

Thus, the future direction of the equipment industry extends as well to the future of nuclear power.

Today's move leaves open the question of how Europe's nuclear industry will develop. The options appear to be either a national solution through the consolidation that is going around France's three main firms or a trans-European solution through a link-up with West Germany's Siemens and AEG, licensed by the U.S. firms, who are reported to have "perfectly mastered" the U.S. technology.

The government spokesman who announced the decision to promote a "national group" added that the decision should be linked with the decision recently taken in the field of nuclear power" giving up the natural uranium program.

One solution being rumored today was that Société Générale de Construction Electrique et Mécanique Alsthom, a partial subsidiary of GE licensee CEG, would acquire at least part of the European holding of Jemmont-Schneider. With Jemmont then linked to Alsthom, an association with either American or German firms could be negotiated that would keep control of the French industry in French hands.

U.K. Shipping Orders

LONDON, Dec. 5 (UPI).—Shipbuilding orders from British owners have reached a record level, according to the United Kingdom Chamber of Shipping. But it said only a third of the \$1.2 billion worth of orders have gone to British shipyards.

Price of Gold In Europe Hits \$35.20

Closest Yet to Official Level; Talks Expected

LONDON, Dec. 5 (Reuters).—The price of gold sank on the free market here today to its lowest level since the two-tier gold market was established.

The afternoon fixing price at \$36.20 an ounce was equal to the top of the scale that existed when the London gold pool was feeding private demand prior to March, 1968.

Today's price was five cents below yesterday's fixing and 2.5 cents below this morning's quote. Trading was reportedly quiet and featureless.

The price of gold has now fallen by more than \$5 an ounce since mid-October and by more than \$8 an ounce since it hit the year's peak last spring.

Fall Unlikely

Most bullion sources still believe it is unlikely that the price will slump below the official \$35 level. They also think that no central bank will purchase gold for its reserves until \$35 is seen for a time in the free market.

They have not, as yet, seen any sign of central bank interest arising from the current bullion price level. But they foresee a number of the smaller European central banks, who were not part of the Washington gold price agreement, breaching the "understanding" not to trade on the free market if the price continues to run down.

In any case, U.S. Treasury Secretary David M. Kennedy, presently on his first European tour since the Nixon administration took office in January, is expected to hear proposals to establish a floor on the free markets, supported by government banks.

Kennedy Plans

Mr. Kennedy, having visited Brussels, flew to London this afternoon for consultations with Prime Minister Harold Wilson and Chancellor of the Exchequer Roy Jenkins. He is also due to visit Frankfurt, Bonn, Paris and Rome before returning to Washington.

The price drop, bullion sources say, can be attributed to the belief that with growing international monetary stability gold will remain outside its usual role of speculative hedge.

In addition, high interest rates in the Eurodollar market have made gold less attractive for professional operators to hold.

However, there is some belief among dealers here that before the price reaches \$35 an ounce there will be a heavy demand which will quickly restore the metal to levels above \$35 an ounce. They base this assumption on the expectation that gold hoarders will wish to buy before central banks provide support.

RIS Meeting

BASEL, Dec. 5 (Reuters).—Swiss banking sources say Western central bankers will try to reach agreement on the current gold market situation at their regular monthly meeting here this week-end.

The sources said any agreement reached between central banks and the United States on free market purchases at this weekend's Bank for International Settlements meeting would not lead to direct purchases of gold by these banks on the free market.

Wall Street Gloom Still Growing

By John J. Abele

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (NYT).—On Wall Street, where hope usually springs eternal, things are about as gloomy as they have been for most of the year.

The latest blow to the dwindling crowd of optimists occurred on Wednesday, when the Dow Jones Industrial average, probably the most popular barometer of New York Stock Exchange prices, sank to a new low for the year. In closing at 793.36, the average broke through the 800-level that had been the stopping point for numerous retreats earlier in the year.

Broader-based market indexes, such as the NYSE composite index and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index, have not yet broken through to new lows.

But the Dow Jones average is the market indicator most people watch and its decline on Wednesday was just the latest move in a continuing downward pattern for the last year. It was just a year earlier, on Dec. 3, 1968, that the average touched its 1968 high of 985.21—less than 10 points from its record high of 995.15 on Feb. 9, 1966.

Over-Advised

A sampling of market analysts' opinions indicates that most thought the 800-level on the average had been over-advised as a possible point of resistance to further declines.

Harry W. Laubscher, a vice-president of Walston & Co., dismissed the 800-level as "totally unimportant, a purely psychological thing." Newton D. Zinder, a vice-president of S.F. Hutton & Co., said: "The 800-level was given more significance than it deserved. It just means that the blue-chip stocks are worse off than the rest of the market."

"The breaking of the 800-level is not a disaster, one way or the other," declared Walter P. Stern, a partner of Burnham & Co. But even so, Mr. Stern found it difficult to muster much enthusiasm about the market's future. "Gloom and doom are everywhere," he said. "This is particularly true of the public investors,

rather than the professionals. The professionals are looking for stocks to buy, rather than stocks to sell."

But, he added, most of these professional investors, such as mutual and pension funds, are still sitting on the sidelines waiting for clearer indications of the course of the economy. And the economic outlook right now is quite "murky," he stressed.

Robert B. Johnson, partner in charge of research for Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis said he believed the two major factors contributing to the present slide in the stock prices were the inability to achieve resolution of the war in Vietnam and the lack of any sign of an easing in the tight-money situation. "As long as we have monetary restraint, we're going to have a recession," Mr. Johnson declared. "Unless there is some indication of a relaxation of monetary restraint, there's no reason to expect the market to recover."

Current moves in Congress to reduce income taxes, Mr. Johnson added, indicate that "we're losing what fiscal restraint we have. The outlook for 1970 is inflation and recession. That's a tough combination for investors."

Adding to the gloomy outlook, the analysts said, is the prospect of more selling of stocks to establish losses for tax purposes before the end of the year.

"There's still a lot of tax-selling going on," said Mr. Zinder of F.F. Hutton. "It's cheaper to take tax losses this year than next year, when tax rates will be lower. We're going to have an erratic market for a while."

Mr. Laubscher of Walston was one of the few analysts who could muster some optimism for the future. "The downside risk seems limited at this point and the six months ahead should be very, very strong," he said. "We expect a good rally later this month and then some profit-taking in January and February. By that time, most of the bad news about the economy will be out. The recession should be past history by June."

Despite 'Economic Case'

U.S. Banks Rule Out Hike in Prime Rate

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (NYT).—The largest U.S. banks plan to hold their prime lending rate at 8.5 percent, despite what they regard as a "clear economic case" for an increase in this minimum interest charge on bank loans to the most credit-worthy corporations.

This is the conclusion that emerges from conversations with senior officials of the major banks in New York and Chicago that most often have initiated changes in the prime rate.

Yesterday top-grade corporate bonds sold to yield about 9 percent, while the rate on the highest quality commercial paper was close to that level.

But above all else, bankers assert that to increase the prime rate now would be "political suicide." Bills are pending in Congress that would among other things set a national interest-rate ceiling, sharply limit the ability of bank-holding companies to diversify their operations and expand the authority of the Federal Reserve Board to curb the ability of banks to bid for funds in the open market.

An increase in the prime rate, bankers believe firmly, would increase greatly the likelihood of adverse action on all of these measures.

Beyond political considerations, bankers cite other factors that are working against an increase in the prime rate.

The effective cost of a bank loan is not really 8.5 percent, but well over 10 percent, considering the additional cost of the 20 percent deposit balance that the borrower must maintain against his loan. The banks, in addition, have

worked out all sorts of administrative devices, short of a general increase in the prime rate, to control borrowings that appear to be "inappropriate." Bankers say that "penalty" rates on certain types of bank loans are becoming widespread, and that banks are increasingly trying to lend rates to their cost of funds.

The banks have become increasingly tough in their internal credit rationing programs, and are restricting the prime rate to a smaller number of companies.

Two facets of the current bank-loan picture appear likely to have long-term significance.

First, is the penalty rate. In instances where borrowers have

attempted to "play" the rate differential between the commercial paper market and the prime rate, many banks have simply bluntly informed their customers that the borrowing rate would be 9 percent, or, in some cases, much more than that.

Second is the pegging of the loan rate to money costs.

Three-month Eurodollars are being quoted in London at around 11 percent. Loans based on this rate would typically be at least 0.5 percent higher.

Such floating loan rates have been common in the Eurodollar market for a long time, but only lately has the practice begun to spread to the domestic market.

Fed Figures Reveal Basic Credit Policy Is Unchanged

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve system maintained its basic policy of sharp credit restraint during the last two weeks, banking data released yesterday showed.

But as has been the case for some time, the money managers appeared to be taking special care not to further complicate the disorderly conditions that have already developed in the credit markets, especially the market for tax-exempt state and local securities.

For example, in the week ended Wednesday, the central bank added \$1.1 billion to its holdings of federal and agency securities, apparently in an effort to meet seasonal needs for funds.

Partly as a result of such operations over the last few weeks, some key indicators—most notably the monetary base—have begun to show some modest growth once again, following a period of no change at all earlier in the year. Alan R. Holmes, senior vice-president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and manager of the reserve system's day-to-day money market operations, warned recently that credit policy is still as tight as ever.

Private analysts are speculating increasingly that the Fed may have changed the tone of its policy. Edwin H. Yeo, senior vice-president of the Pittsburgh National Bank, believes that the Fed may have decided to allow some money to "leak" into the marketplace. As Mr. Yeo put it in a recent interview, this has led to the paradoxical situation where the money managers "have made things a little easier, so they can stay tighter for longer."

In its regular report, the Fed said that business borrowing at New York banks jumped sharply in the week ended Wednesday, Commercial and Industrial loans increased by \$122 million, in contrast to a \$57 million drop in the similar week last year.

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NEWS AND NOTES

West Raises Bid

West, the West German steel company, says it will raise its bid for the U.K. plant to \$1.56 a share from \$1.20 a share bid. This week, Sherwin-Wilcoxon of the United States, a \$60 million offer for the plant, which owns some 29 percent of the British plant firm's shares, has already agreed to holding to Sherwin-Wilcoxon but the U.S. bid is on 80 percent of the

U.S.-French Steel Deal

Société des Acieries de Paris et d'Outreau said the French Finance Ministry is currently studying a deal under which U.S. Steel Corp. would take a 27 percent stake in the French company's capital. The French company would make an issue of new shares, reserved partly for existing shareholders and partly for the U.S. concern. The two firms also plan a commercial pact by which Acieries de Paris will supply ferro-manganese carbon to U.S. Steel, it said. Acieries de Paris expects sales this year of about \$48.65 million and is capitalized at \$58.6 million.

Czech-Iraqi Oil Pact

Czechoslovakia is to build an oil refinery at Basra, Iraq, and will participate in the construction of an oil pipeline to take Iraqi oil to Czechoslovakia, the Czech news agency CTX reports. It was not immediately known when construction of the pipeline, a joint Iraqi-Czechoslovak project, would start and how much oil Iraq intends to sell to Czechoslovakia. According to CTX, the deal was contained in a protocol on bilateral talks held in November, under which Czechoslovakia would export complete plant and equipment to Iraq in exchange for oil. The agreement comes in the wake of Soviet suggestions that Soviet oil supplies to East-bloc countries will not be carried out according to schedule.

Turkey to Let Contract

A West German-British consortium apparently will be awarded a contract for about \$191 million to build a bridge across the Bosphorus joining the European and Asiatic parts of Turkey, the German company reports. A spokesman for Hochtief Construction Co. said: "We have been given to understand that we are to build the bridge." He said financing problems remained to be solved but indicated they were not a major obstacle. Hochtief is associated with Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Co. of Britain in the bid.

AUSTRALIAN SELECTION FUND

The initial offer of shares in the Australian election fund is now open until December 19th 1969. These shares are for investors outside the sterling area and are denominated in U.S. dollars. Information may be obtained from, and application for shares may be made to, Pan Australian International Management Limited, at the following addresses:

c/o PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL & CO.,
Vallis Building, Hamilton, Bermuda.

c/o SOUTHERN CROSS MANAGEMENT LIMITED,
65 London Wall, London E.C.2. Telephone (01) 608 0574
Telex 887861 A/B Swagman Ldn.

Depository Bank
c/o LLOYDS BANK (BELGIUM) S.A.,
Rue Royale 2-4, 1000 Brussels, Belgium.
Telephone (02) 126790. Telex 21244.

Enterprise Fund Manager Quits Fred Carr: Unwilling to Tell Full Story

By Robert Metz

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (NYT).—Fred Carr is still unwilling to tell the full story of his decision to leave the Shareholders Management Company, the parent of Enterprise Fund that Mr. Carr helped build into a billion-dollar empire.

Mr. Carr, 38, who resigned as president of Shareholders last week, was replaced by Douglas Fletcher, 44, who had been president for seven years before Mr. Carr took that office.

Yesterday, Mr. Carr talked with even more than his customary low-keyed reticence in a telephone interview to Shareholders' offices in Los Angeles. It seems reasonable to believe—although Mr. Carr would not say so directly—that he felt Shareholders Management should have created more incentives for both the employees and the shareholders of the parent company.

He apparently feels there weren't enough stock options to keep some undesignated employees happy. One also got the impression that he wanted Shareholders Management to branch out but again he would not specify if he thought the company should become a financial conglomerate or embark on an aggressive merger program.

Both Mr. Carr and Mr. Fletcher agreed that the policy differences that led to Mr. Carr's resignation had nothing to do with the course of Enterprise Fund, which like most of the "hot" mutual funds of recent years is way off this year. At last year, Enterprise was off 32.62 percent for the year and

ranked 33rd out of 379 mutual funds rated by the Arthur Lipper Corp.

If Enterprise were to sell many of the more than 300 issues it holds in the present depressed stock market, Enterprise Fund, it is thought, would sink much further in standing and percentage losses. "It could show a net asset per-share loss of 60 percent," one observer commented.

Mr. Carr commented that this idea was "ridiculous." He countered that it didn't matter whether one bought fairly small companies with good prospects, or giant companies, such as are found in most mutual funds of Enterprise's size. "Nothing is marketable when you are in deep trouble," he said.

"Sperry Rand dropped 25 percent in three days this year and Chrysler had a similar setback. Hundreds of institutions have owned these stocks at one time."

There is no thought of changing the course of Enterprise Fund to a model more like other funds in the billion-dollar class. Enterprise almost reached that level at \$950 million or so before the current bear market. It now stands at about \$805.5 million.

Mr. Fletcher said the slide largely reflected a market retreat, not redemptions. He added that redemptions were outweighed by new money coming

in by \$250 million this year if all Shareholders funds are considered.

Mr. Carr commented that he still believed in the same old philosophy: "I believe in buying companies and people and concentrating on what I call the management industry."

He and Mr. Fletcher both said that things would continue that way in the future. Enterprise would not model itself after a Dreyfus Fund, which concentrates on spotting turnarounds in industries and buying several stocks in the group.

Mr. Carr said that he has "no present plans" to sell his stock, which, he said, was "not to my knowledge restricted."

Mr. Carr owns about 15 percent of Shareholders stock and Mr. Fletcher holds about 21 percent. The shares were offered to the public at \$12 a share and were last quoted at about 9, off moderately since the news was announced.

As to where he planned to go, he said: "I love the securities business and always have. I hope to be able to find excitement within it. I haven't made up my mind or even started to think about it."

AFCA
watch it go

CMC

Toronto Stocks

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Dec. 5, 1969

	High Low Last change					High Low Last change			
1000 Western Int'l	111 1/2	112	111 1/2	0	460 GenCorp	4.60	4.55	4.60	
4331 Western A	25 1/2	25 3/4	25 1/2	0	650 Gorman	1.70	1.65	1.65	-37
1075 White Pass	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/4	0	600 High Bell	4.75	4.45	4.45	
					1050 Halcrow	12.75	12.50	12.50	
25 Advocate	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2		925 Inco Molyb	12.75	12.75	12.75	+25
2537 Asplco	1.10	1.10	1.10	-02	4300 K'n Ketta	3.20	3.10	3.10	-35
2509 Crown	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2		2200 K'n Ketta	1.75	1.70	1.70	-35
11752 Bell Corp	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	-12	1000 Labrad	27.50	27.50	27.50	-50
2800 Brkr	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	-10	1600 L & Duff	18.50	18.50	18.50	-112
7270 Brun As	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	-10	1000 Leitch	2.50	2.55	2.55	-15
7000 Camlle	3.40	3.40	3.40	-10	2200 Macmillan	1.41	1.40	1.40	-02
2800 Carter	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	-01	2200 Newcos	1.70	1.70	1.70	-02
977 Casler	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	-37	2200 Newco	1.51	1.50	1.50	-02
2500 Chemco	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	-01	2210 Open	1.80	1.80	1.80	-35
3222 Coll WHI	70	70	70	-62	2200 Parnour	2.15	2.15	2.15	+1.57
3 C Morris	4.70	4.60	4.60		2407 Patco	47.75	46.00	46.00	
2500 Osh	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	-01					
10550 Conest	1.79	1.72	1.75	+04					
2500 Duff	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	-01					
262 Dins	46.00	46.00	46.00	-25					
700 East Bull	6.70	6.50	6.50	-20					
4200 Enko	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	-01					

European Markets

[illegible]

If you invest in Selective American Realty Fund by January 31, 1970, you pay no commission and you also purchase stock in its management company.

**Limited Offer
Of
Units
consisting of
100 shares of
American Realty Fund N. V.
and
Cumulative Convertible
Preferred Stock of
the Realty Management Co.**

Terms of the Limited Offer. Investors may purchase, without sales charge, one or more Units, at U.S. \$1,250 per Unit. Each Unit consists of 100 shares of the Fund and 25 shares of the Realty Management Company's Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock. No fractional Units may be purchased. \$1,000 of each \$1,250 received will be invested in the Fund. The remaining \$250 will be invested in the Realty Management Company.

Any U.S. Real Estate is Comparable to a New Gold Standard

The American city is undergoing an extraordinary transformation. It is growing upward and outward at an unprecedented rate. This growth has just begun.

The most spectacular evidence is within the urban center. In city after city, it is becoming increasingly difficult to build office space fast enough to keep up with the demand.

Until recently this condition existed almost exclusively in New York. But now almost every major city in the United States—New York, San Francisco, Dallas, Denver, Atlanta—is experiencing a sharp increase in office construction, office rates and property values.

Accompanying this growth at the center is movement outward at the edges of the city, outward into the suburbs.

Construction magazine predicts will accelerate in the 90's. This means new and vast construction across the American landscape: apartment complexes, regional shopping centers, new industrial sites areas and, increasingly, new cities.

It also means that U.S. real estate is a very

attractive investment. It generally offers greater rates than an investment with a fixed rate of interest that all too often does not keep pace with the rising cost of living, and more stability than the stock market that is subject to short term fluctuations.

In short, we believe U.S. real estate investments are sound investments for investors. We think now is a good time to invest in it. But selectively. Therefore, we brought together highly qualified talents in the investment and real estate fields to form the Selective American Realty Fund N. V., a fund incorporated under the laws of the Netherlands Antilles.

When you invest in the Fund you benefit from the selective purchasing of prime income producing properties on a far greater scale than you could manage on your own. As possible as an individual property owner. In addition, the Fund provides you with liquidity. You may redeem part or all of your holdings at their net asset value.

Selective American Realty Fund seeks steady and increasing income, capital growth, security and a hedge against inflation.

The fund has brought together a group of prominent men with broad management experience and a proven record in the business to serve as its Directors. These men are eminently qualified to establish a flexible and prudent policy for investing in real estate.

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Management Consultant, Director, Air Corporation, Curtiss-Wright Corporation Member, American Management Association and American Arbitration Association.

Robert C. Mitchell, Director.
Former President, Chrysler International S.A. Switzerland, and Director Rootes Motors Ltd., England.

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Alfred L. Scott, Director.
 Founder and Director, Universal Investors
 Services Ltd., and Universal Selective
 Management Company Limited. Formerly
 associated with Fehnestock & Co., Emanuel,
 Deetjen & Co., Bankers Trust Co.

Andre V. Starrett, Director.
 General Partner, Starrett, Stephens & Co.,
 a private hedge fund. Formerly financial
 analyst with Eastman Dillon Union Securities
 & Co. and International Banking Officer with
 Marine Midland Grace Trust Co. of New York.

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☐ For free Prospectus, send this request form to Universal Selective Management Company (Overseas) S. A., 6 Rue Cédard, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland.

☐ For purchase of Units, make check payable to "European-American Bank & Trust A/C USARF UNITS" and mail to the Administrator, Overseas Funds Services Corporation, Ltd., addressed as follows: OFS Corp. Ltd., Suite 1411, One Western Square, Montreal 216, Quebec, Canada.

I enclose my check for U.S. \$_____ and I hereby request that you deposit same against my subscription for _____ subject to the stipulations set forth in the Limited Offer and the Fund Prospectus.
(Please print all information in block letters)

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Country _____

 **Selective American Realty Fund, N.A.**



Dealer Inquiry

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

موتاد من ليل

INTERNATIONAL PERSONNEL EXECUTIVES

We are the parent company of a highly successful International Group and have recently set up our operating headquarters in London. We are already carrying out an effective personnel operation and we are fully aware of the effective contribution which dynamic personnel policies and practices can make in a rapidly expanding organisation. However, the demands imposed by our rapid growth require that we strengthen our present capability.

We are looking for two outstanding personnel executives, preferably with international experience to develop the following areas:

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To be responsible for developing a personnel inventory, for personnel evaluation, manpower planning, management development, and to assist in setting task forces for corporate development projects.

Candidates for this senior appointment will be graduates with at least eight years' personnel experience, including specialisation in at least two of the areas for which they are responsible. They will have a mature management attitude and be able to think fast and communicate effectively. They will probably be aged between 30 and 40 and currently earning \$12,000+.

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To be responsible for establishing management development and training requirements and to develop programmes to meet the group's short and long term staffing objectives.

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In addition to an attractive starting salary, there are profit sharing and stock option schemes, as well as excellent fringe benefits. The appointments will be based in Central London, but the responsibilities will extend to subsidiary activities and projects around the world.

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Companies in which you are not interested should be listed in a covering letter to the Position Number Supervisor.

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Corporate Finance Dept.**

London: Paris

Requirements: Initiative, imagination, drive plus proven success in the financial field as well as European.

Qualifications: Good University degree, at least some years of banking and corporate finance experience, 35-45 age bracket. A job, it is essential to speak perfect English and good French, good working knowledge of German.

Remuneration: At high level and negotiable, with bonus depending on individual results. The man we are looking for will already be earning \$18,000 or its equivalent.

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"Corporate Finance",
J. Walter Thompson Company Ltd.,
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(Directeur Général)**

\$55,000 - minimum salary

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- define and government relations;
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- very high level of results in high-level management positions;
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Please send your resume in complete confidence to:
IRPHY, Director Science Management Group, quoting No. 1169/70.

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Send details to: P.O. Box D 1559, Herald, Paris.

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in 34, Harvard M.B.A. Certified Public Accountant, with experience in U.S. and abroad, currently residing in Switzerland. Professionally knowledgeable in finance, administration and systems. Industry experience in chemicals, electronics, international banking and management. SEEKS CHALLENGING FINANCIAL POSITION.

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An Electrical and Mechanical Engineer

He should

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to a person of great capacity and ability, preferably a chemical engineer. The person we are looking for must have personality, initiative and intelligence and must be capable of establishing contacts with executives of the highest level. He must have notable experience in the programming and design of industrial process plants. A good knowledge of English is indispensable. and a third language desirable.

To the person we are looking for, our Company offers a brilliant future in one of the most important complexes of designers, engineers and builders in the world (18 offices in the United States and France, Spain, England, Italy, Holland, Argentina, Australia and Canada). This person will be based in our Paris office.

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W. A. Aitken, Managing Director
c/o Austin Europe S.A.
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All replies will be treated in the strictest confidence.

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RESOURCEFUL BROADCASTERS

who are competent and objective radio interviewers, programme producers and announcers (neutral North American or mid-Atlantic accent). Minimum of three years experience in broadcasting and good knowledge of German and/or French essential; actuality, magazine or documentary programme experience an asset. Ideal age: 25-50.

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We are seeking a man who has successful sales, or sales management experience. The man we select will receive extensive sales training. He will be willing to start as a salesman in an accelerated sales-training program to enable him to be qualified to hire, train and supervise others.

Excellent starting salary. Our expansion plans allow for unlimited future personal and financial growth.

No chemical background is necessary—we are sales orientated and believe our Sales Personnel to be our greatest asset.

If you feel you are qualified, send a brief personal history—our interest is in people, not paper—all replies will be held in strict confidence and all will be acknowledged.

The man selected must be a Swiss citizen and be able to speak fluent English and French.

INTERVIEWS WILL BE HELD IN ZURICH
LAST WEEK OF JANUARY 1970



Reply in English to:
N.S. Epstein, Vice President,
National Chemsearch Corp.,
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Five Ways,
Edgbaston, Birmingham, 16,
England.

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(Veterinary Product Sales Representative)

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OPPORTUNITY: One of the largest N.Y.S.E. investment banking and investment firms, with strong international representation, seeks Resident Manager for its Geneva office.

POSITION: The Resident Manager will be responsible for helping to develop, and direct the daily operations of a modest-sized office with substantial growth potential. The Resident Manager will report directly to New York headquarters. We seek managerial and leadership ability. Financial production background helpful, but not necessary.

BACKGROUND: This office is part of our international group of offices. Its basic operation is servicing the investment requirements of institutional investors, developing investment banking business, and the trading of Euro securities.

REQUIREMENTS: Excellent background in European banking, finance and investment as well as fluency in English and French. Nationality is unimportant but Swiss citizenship or holder of Swiss "Permit C" would be an advantage.

Write in confidence, giving full information on academic background, business experience, current earnings and home address and telephone number.

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on Friday, December 12th, 1969;

In Paris, at the Paris Hilton,
on Saturday 13th and Sunday
14th December, 1969;

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16th December, 1969.

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telephone him at the hotel concerned
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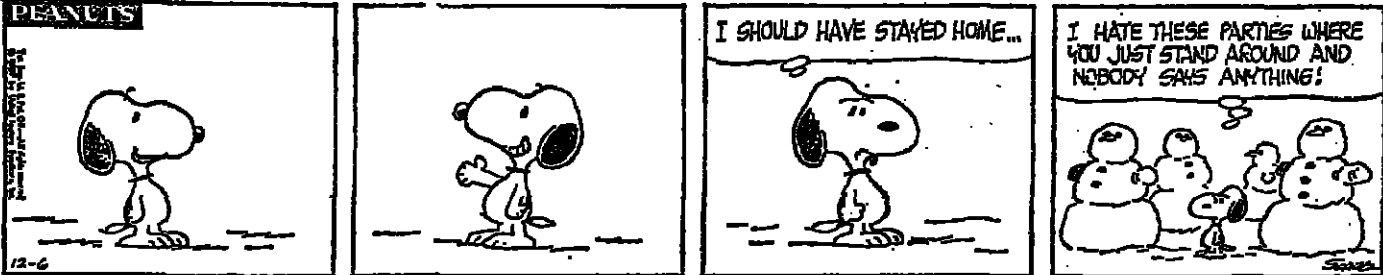
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OUTSTANDING EXECUTIVE

leaving his successful position of P. & L. Manager of an important American manufacturing subsidiary in Italy seeks new position in Northern Italy or Switzerland commensurate to his qualifications. He is 39, is an American and Italian citizen, has excellent personality and health, has an enviable experience acquired with Top 500 in U.S.A. and Europe and is highly skilled with modern management techniques.

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All inquiries will be replied to.

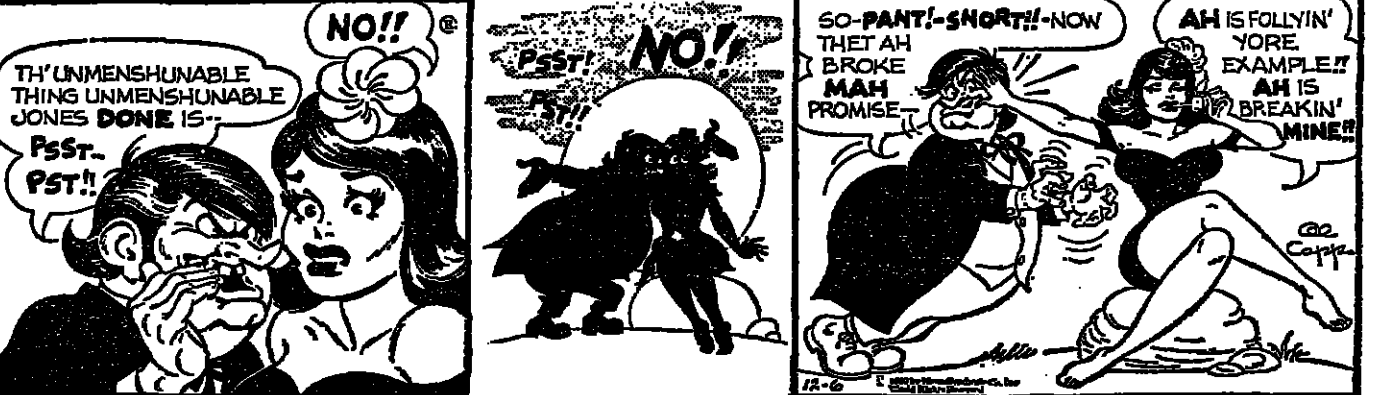
PEANUTS



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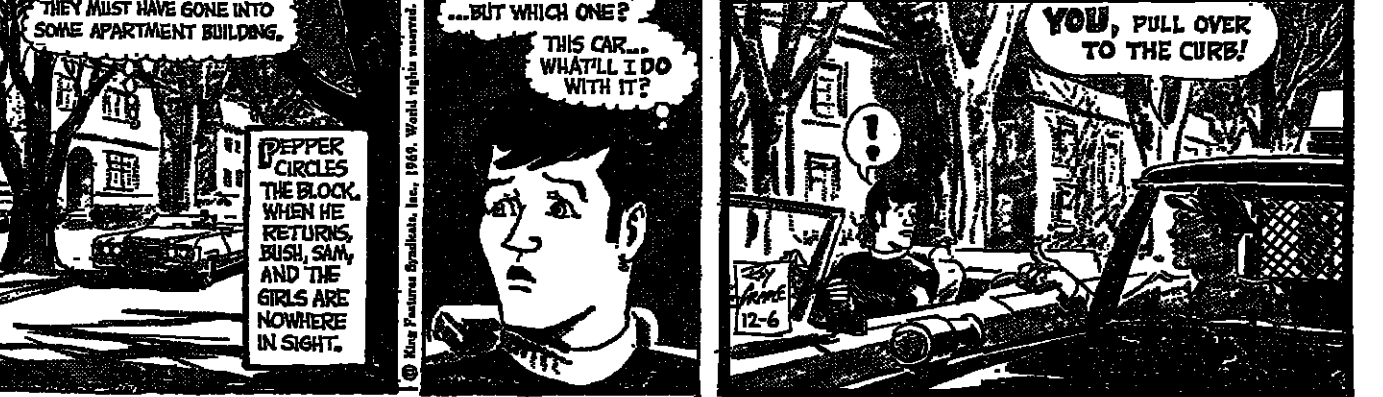
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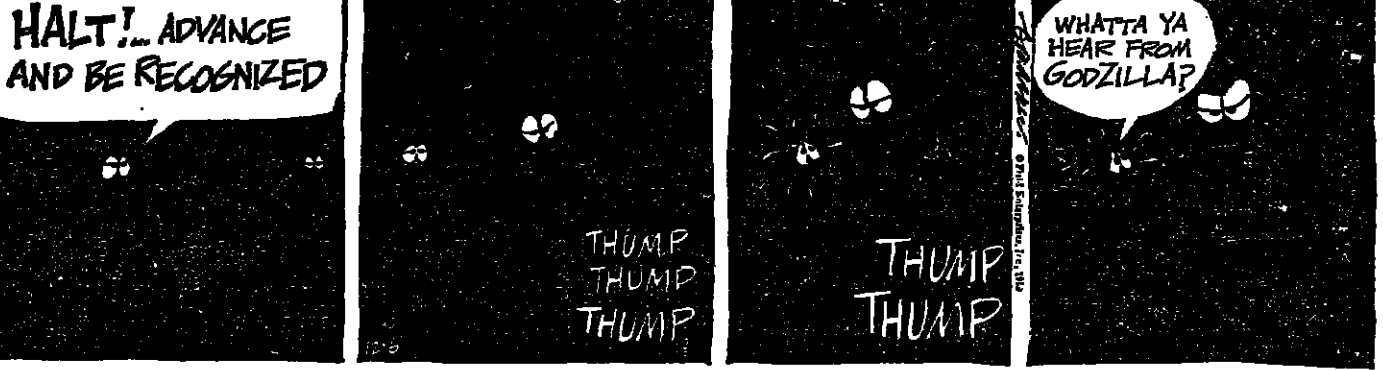
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



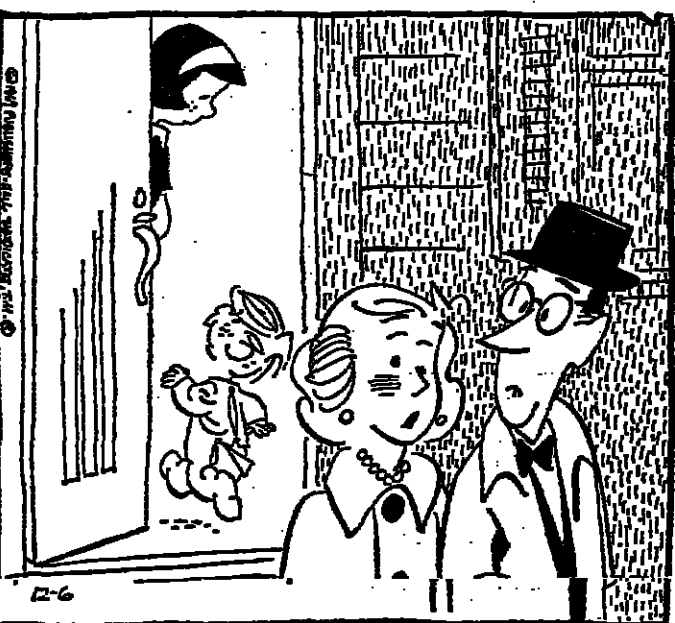
RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TILIM
GOTEB
NOMCOM
DOUSIT

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: BOWER SINGE PLEDGE INVITE
Answer: What you need to quench your thirst at night—A BED WITH A GOOD SPRING

BOOKS

WE SHALL BE ALL: A History of the
By Melvyn Dubofsky. Quadrangle. 557 pp. \$12.95.
Reviewed by Emile Capouya

THE IWW was as American as apple pie or tar and feathers. It was only natural that the movement should be regarded during its lifetime as one creation of foreign incendiaries, the tool of both Lenin and the Kaiser. The idea was that if a workman was being starved by his employer, and had the wit to know it, he must be some sort of Bohunk; no real American would ever carry on like that. In the same spirit, an association of hard rock miners, lumberjacks, wheat harvesters, and steel workers was portrayed as a gang of parasitic loafers—for every citizen who knew what the initials IWW represented, there were some who thought "I Won't Work" a fair translation. Accordingly, it is the special value of Melvyn Dubofsky's useful history—at \$12.95, alas, meat for librarians and school scholars—that it shows how typically native the movement was in its virtues and defects, how closely allied to Populism, to the millenarian, evangelistic strain of our lower-class religions, and also to that American Know-Nothingism that is only a whit more tolerable in the oppressed than in the oppressors. As for the charge that the IWW was a conspiracy of aliens, Mr. Dubofsky mentions that the millhands in Lawrence, Massachusetts, worked a 56-hour week for less than \$9.00. That was in 1912, of course, when \$9.00 would buy a lot, but it bought more labor-power for the employer than groceries for the worker.

Founded in the first decade of the century, by the early twenties the IWW was to all intents and purposes over and done with. America's entry into the war furnished the excuse for the suppression of the movement on grounds of disloyalty. Trial after trial on trumped-up charges, based on manufactured evidence or none, put behind bars such Wobly leaders as had not already been lynched by an aroused citizenry. And the immediate post-war period, with its Red Scare and Palmer Raids, brought further persecution to the IWW, most of whose members were intensely anti-Communist as a matter of conscious principle. After the twenties, the organization was a corpse, then a ghost, then a wraith, then a legend.

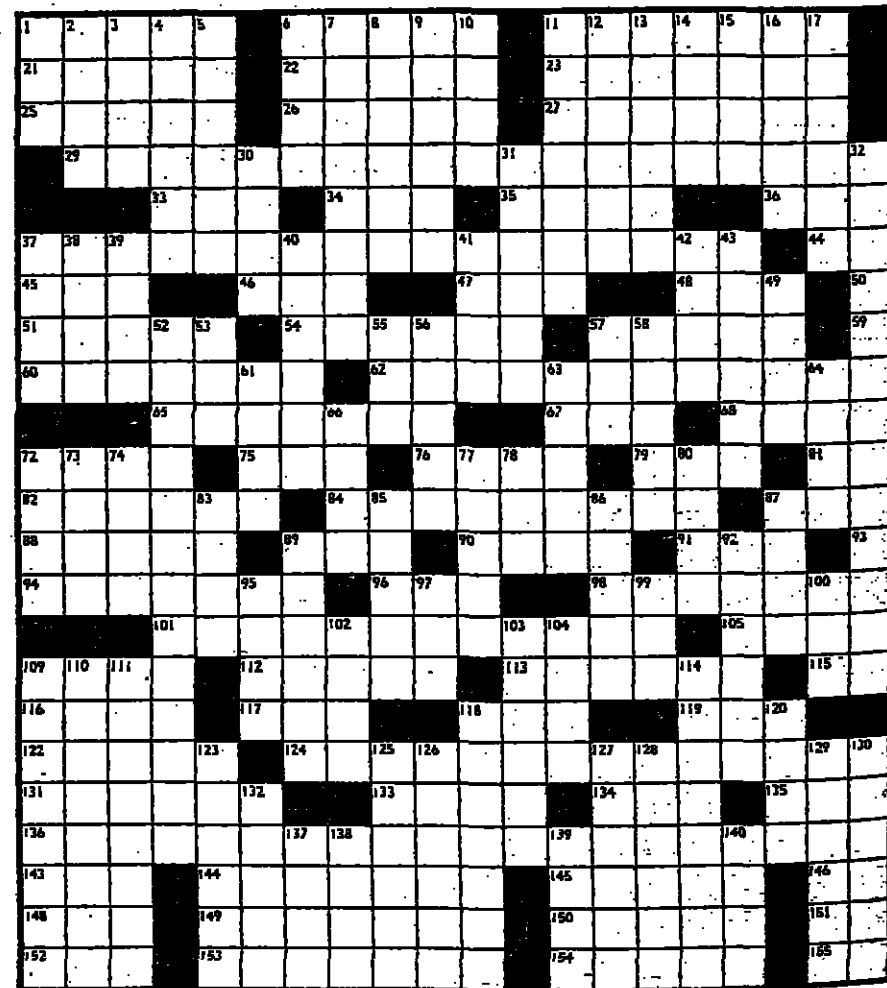
Why all the fuss? On the one hand, why does the legend of the IWW, of the One Big Union, of the General Strike, of the singing, irreverent working-stiff, refuse to die? On the other, why were employers, the United States government, and the military so determined to beat the life out of the movement, to the point of countenancing the instigation of violence, the suborning of perjury, and every nasty legal and extra-legal trick? For so they were: In 1918, the Sacramento Bee advocated lynching some 50-odd Wobblies held for trial in the city jail. In the same year, the U.S. Army and the Anaconda Copper Co. through a combination of industrial espionage and, crushed the IWW; later, an informant report suggested that the Army was a strike against the Army very dut pressed.

To begin with, the of businessmen, and of government with its judicial agencies, is understandable when the IWW member that the IWW the AFL, and later actually questioned timidity of the wage. The IWW held the plotation of the war was the prime fact; all our institutions, when it was beco that labor unions ments for delivering labor to emp theaters and the IWW refused to play the business unionism, theory that all yea ed by right to the u produced if they w contracts with empl What employers more and more wit opment of modern industry was predi markets, materials. With regard to the ed them were the u of industrial and chi In short, they shir existing social, pc economic arrange very base. War is the big battalions The survival of legend, and it influ way and another wing politics of or is just as reasonab Despite the r fluence of the great there are profou needs that are not rationalization of b tures. Those thing achieved in large far as the majority ed, at the expense amenity, ordinary s and the opportu ciple in directing lives. Hence the rality of the impu anarchist and in self-respecting—me men like Frank L. Haywood, and Joe Mr. Dubofsky's account of the W their struggles is r stantial, and based search. It is sly by two things—st lishes borrowed fr journalism, and historian's assumpt hindsight surprise and, intellectually, foresight. That is Mr. Dubofsky's fault fault of the age: terribly afraid of For all that, Mr. Dr tory is a most va

Emile Capouya teacher and crit written on politi ture for New Ame Saturday Review other publications this review for The Post.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

GIFT SUGGESTIONS—By Frances Hansen



ACROSS

1 Baby of song, et al.
6 Desert in West
11 Makes passes at a fly
18 Wayne and Dix: Abbr.
21 Handy
22 Nasly
23 Narcotic
24 Shockmaster
25 Trilobite's estate, in fiction
26 Ice cream holders
27 Equally taut
28 Ring: Abbr.
29 Words after "Say" in old song
33 Old British middle class: Abbr.
34 Not public: Abbr.
35 Dickens girl
36 Reddish brown
37 State vehicle
44 Baby-bird features
45 "I'm a musician" gay
46 Nigerian people
47 Coffee maker
48 Cut off
49 Columbo
50 After Santa
51 "New, Janah, he lived in
52 White popular
53 Eye: Prefix
54 Most like Dodge Warbucks
55 New York town
56 Came onstage
57 Skeward
58 Item for the press
59 In style
60 Nabokov book
61 Superlative
62 German spa
63 Raleigh's rival

DOWN

2 Greatly
3 Something far me?
4 River to Tibet
5 Quick to learn
6 Summit
7 American tribe
8 Farm crop
9 Bewildered
10 My gal
11 What was worth while...
12 Start of Nash verse
13 Orchard
14 Western grove
15 Bridge
16 United
17 Smile
18 Indiscreetly
19 Precious
20 Italian wine town
21 Town: Fr.
22 Asian or Hong Kong
23 Cervara
24 Iranian money
25 "Sugar Valley" singer
26 Fisherman
27 Fescue blue
28 Jester
29 In addition
30 Familiar phrase
31 Purpose
32 In fashion
33 Lead in
34 Meunette
35 Vital cell acid: Abbr.
36 Ancient one
37 Mountain chants
38 Slow to catch
39 "Lord, sleeping..."
40 Old and New England towns
41 "Ring Lear" role

ACROSS

1 Kindling kin, familiarly
2 Baby's shoe size
3 Lab burner
4 "I want a brand-new car"
5 Did a garden job

DOWN

6 Spore sacs
7 Part of the winter scene
8 Father's wife
9 John Adam's abode
10 "I'm a part of it"
11 Tint delicately

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. KIDNEY
2. TUB
3. BUBBLE
4. RIVER
5. QUICK
6. SUMMIT
7. AMERICAN
8. CROPS
9. BEWILDERED
10. MY GAL
11. WORTHWHILE
12. NASH
13. ORCHARD
14. WESTERN GROVE
15. BRIDGE
16. UNITED
17. SMILE
18. INDISCREETLY
19. PRECIOUS
20. ITALIAN WINE TOWN
21. TOWN
22. ASIAN OR HONG KONG
23. CERVARA
24. IRANIAN MONEY
25. "SUGAR VALLEY" SINGER
26. FISHERMAN
27. FESCUE BLUE
28. JESTER
29. IN ADDITION
30. FAMILIAR PHRASE
31. PURPOSE
32. IN FASHION
33. LEAD IN
34. MEUNETTE
35. VITAL CELL ACID
36. ANCIENT ONE
37. MOUNTAIN CHANTS
38. SLOW TO CATCH
39. "LORD, SLEEPING..."
40. OLD AND NEW ENGLAND TOWNS
41. "RING LEAR" ROLE

DOWN

1. KIDNEY
2. TUB
3. BUBBLE
4. RIVER
5. QUICK
6. SUMMIT
7. AMERICAN
8. CROPS
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